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"RATIONAL THEOLOGY." Concluded from our last.

#### The existence of God

istence of God, a personal, conscious, intelligent, designing being, the Creator, and controller of all things-the moral Governor and benevolent

This is the next question for the student of "Rational Theology" to examine,

The writer in the New Englander, (Mr. Clapp)

human soul, of a living Being, who can pity, par-

II. The Law of Right implies a law-giver, and is an absurdity without."

"The Law of Right professedly emanates from

an authority" pp. 548-9.

III. "The sense of justice, and other principles of morals, demand a God, who can and will proteet the right, and protect the moral interests of

for an infinite father to lean upon, to look up to to pare, in interest and value. The writer, it is to

VII. The simple fact of the universality of the belief in God, is, to our mind, a proof of its valid

XI. "The relation of the belief in God to what Christians call regeneration' makes in favor of the belief." - ib.

had a rational and infinite father."-Ib.

ment of the propositions laid down by the writer, with very little of the illustrations and explanations employed by him. The intelligent reader will notice that the first twelve of these arguments are drawn chiefly from the writer's previous ings derived from it. The thirteenth and fourteenth, are repetitions of the arguments adduced by such writers as Paley, which are drawn chiefly

Of the nature, attributes, and character of God his absolute being-independent, unconditioned, personality-his revelations to us, our obligations to him, the writer next treats, and then applies the idea of God, as thus developed, to the conclusions before reached by an inspection of the constitution of the soul, and of the laws and forces of nature. By even these, all mankind were found "concluded under sin," but, now, in the light of a personal Gop, they are found under sentence of righteous condemnation, by an intelligent Supreme, personal law-giver. The summing up of

"Our duty to God, will be, as before, toward natural law, deep repentance, and instant reforma-

mission to every citizen to commit a single crime. Justice, also, demands retribution, irrespective of reformation in the future. Reason and conscience burn my neighbor's house, my tears the next day "On the other hand, if there is no repentance

"How will God regard the character thus prefore, enforce his laws, and crush together the sin-

Our moral relations to God, and the duties those which hold between us and natural law. Sinai thunders, where the voice of nature thun-

The earnest soul that should have attentively followed, thus far, the course of investigations in "Rational Theology" marked out by the writer of the article in the New Englander, now under review, would be likely to have arrived at a point at which he would be ready to welcome a Divine Revelation that would, on any firm basis, assure him of some method by which the justly offended Majesty of the moral Universe could extend mercy, forgiveness, to the penitent, together with such Divine aids as should enable a polluted soul to rise into the purity of a spiritual life, in har-

in the process of investigation before as. The SERIES, the works of God in creation, and especially in and toward man."-p. 555,

Man as a free agent, acting from voluntary

# The Drincipia.

# First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV .-- NO. 25.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

WHOLE NO.181.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We present some further extacts from th

Perils from France.

If we cross the channel into France we shall

not be encouraged much. And yet the Emperor, though acting habitually in concert with the

British Cabinet, has not intermeddled so illogic-

ally or displayed a temper of so little internation

al amiability. The correspondence under his

direction, even at the most critical moment, leaves

little to be desired in respect of form. Nor has there been a single blockade runner under the

French flag; nor a single pirate ship from a French port. But in spite of these things it is too apparent that the Emperor has taken sides against

us, in at least four important public acts—positively, plainly, offensively. The Duke de Choiseul,

"Following the example of England, Louis Na-

French army, after a protracted siege, has storm

far-reaching enterprize was originally said to be

a sort of process, served by a general, for the

recovery of outstanding debts due to French can

eral Forey gave to it another character. He pro-

than intimates that the United States must be res-

France. It is obvious that this imperial invasion, though not openly directed against us, would not

have been made if our convulsions had not left

the door of the continent ajar, so that foreign

Powers may now bravely enter in. And it is more

know not if it may not be a stepping-stone to some

foreign bayonets, will disappear before the a

terprise of diplomacy not less hardy. The Em

peror, not content with stirring against us, the

Gulf of Mexico, the Antilles and the Latin rac

entered upon a work of a different character. He

invited England and Russia to unita with France

equal designation of our republic and the embryo

slavemonger mockery!) their joint mediation to

sionally cease on sea as well as on land to be

Cabinets of England and Russia, better inspired, declined the invitation, which looked to little

-while the rebel ports were opened on the one

cotton. Trade, for the time, would have been legal

zed in these ports, and slavery would have lifted its grinning front before the civilized world. Not

disheartened by this failure, the Emperor alone

pushed forward his diplomatic enterprise against us, as he had alone pushed forward his military enterprise against Mexico, and he proposed to our

overnment the unsupported mediation of France

lis offer was promptly rejected by the President

Congress by solemn resolutions, adopted by both

houses with singular unanimity, and communica

ted since to all foreign governments, announced

that such a proposition could be attributed only

tion of a ghastly slavemonger nation.

"Baffled in this effort, twice attempted, the Em

tive of mediation. It was all one transaction

our republic has not been left to any uncertain inference. For a long time public report has de-

ort is confirmed by what he has done and said

The ambassadorial attorney of rebel slavemongers

bers of Parliament, on an errand of hostility to

ainebleau; and the official declaration has been

nade that he desires to recognize the rebel slave

mongers as an independent Power. This has been hard to believe, but it is too true. The French

Emperor is against us. In an evil hour, under

emptations which should be scouted, he forgets

the precious traditions of France, whose blood

commingled with ours in a common cause; he forgets the sword of Lafayette and Rochambeau

Hashing by the side of the sword of Washington and Lincoln, while the lilies of the ancient monarchy floated together with the stars of our

infant flag : he forgets that early alliance, sealed

by Franklin, which gave to the republic the as-surance of national life, and made France the

partner of her rising glory; Heu pietas, heu prisca fides-manibus date lilia pleni; and he forgets still more the obligations of his own name

how the first Napoleon surrendered to us Louisiana and the whole region west of the Mis-

sissippi, saying, "This accession of territory estab-lishes forever the power of the United States, and gives to England a maritime rival destined to humble her pride;" and he forgets also how he

himself, when beginning his intervention for Italian liberty, boasted proudly that France al-

hings, which mankind cannot forget, he seeks the isjunction of this republic, with the spoliation of

nat very territory which had come to us from

the first Napoleon; while France, always standing for an "idea," is made under his auspices to

"This enterprise of war was followed by an en

cending glory of the republic

But it can be little more than a transient

But the Emperor in a mystic letter to Gen-

Speech of HON, CHARLES SUMNER.

any remedy for him? Nature reveals none. Even in revealing a God, it determines not wheth- will greet you! er the God that it reveals can consistently pardon sin, nor whether the purposes of his unsearchable trains of thought. But we must close, most existing relations."—John C. Calhoun, reply to wisdom include any plan of redemption and recovery for lost sinners. Here again, we introduce

"As a benevolent being, God must wish to reclaim him, if possible, consistently with all holy ends. How far he could go in this direction we cannot tell; but we can see that supernaturally bestowed light, life, and influence, would be of inestimable value. The actual experience of mankind proves the necessity of such aid. God must be quite able to communicate it : for he who made the soul can surely breathe into it an influence when and how he pleases. Such a gift might therefore be expected from him. A revelation of enumerates the following grounds of argument his will and truth would therefore be probable for the belief in a personal God. We present It would need to be attested by some extraordin-

Such a revelation has in fact been made, and is found in the books called the Bible. This we should prove by nearly the usual reasonings; Ion and save."

The constitution of the human soul, as previously set forth by the writer, requires and the Bible among men; and its relations to the moral intuitions, the sympathies, and the spiritual wants of humanity, in all its best forms, and its upward aspirations.

"The Bible, then, is a book from God, containing a supernatural revelation of spiritual truth

Such is a brief outline of the article in the New Englander, of which we have undertaken to give IV. -The universe as a matter of fact, could of course, but sufficient, we hope, to interest a not exist, and carry on its appropriate work without a controlling hand." 1b. V. The harmony and consistency, and so the late thought, in the thoughtful, and put inquirers symmetry and beauty of nature, require a ground, center, soul, culmination, and end. . . . Is it not strange, incongruous, and incredible, if there is nowhere, in the universe, a perfect power of thought? Ib. Als there, then, no God? It cannot be W. n. 5.50. VI. "The soul, as by a child's instinct, longs Analogy, with which it might be made to combe hoped, will yet give it to the world, in that form. It might, without diffuseness, be expanded into a System of Theology, of two or more VIII "The intuitive character of the belief in volumes, but would be more useful, as being God, adds confirmation to the argument." "Nine-ty-nine out of every hundred, believe in God, they topics, might be introduced; for example, the 1X. The best men—almost without exception. trine, encounters so much opposition, and is liable common with all pro-slavery exportant to so many perversions, and subject to so much Constitution, levelled his decision. The moral influence of the belief in God, abuse, but which, in its relations to the seemingly | Those mentioned as "bound to service for a

assuredly a doctrine of ational than of biblical The ground mutually and harmoniously occuthe higest grades of moral character." Whether the change be considered supernatural or others the change be considered supernatural or others. wise, there is a power that produces it. That now. antagonists, will be seen to harmonize, and to All. "The sense of conscience recognizes, as by opening of his immortal Letter to the Romans a strange presentiment, and its voice confesses seems to have understood the matter in that light, God."... This, again is nature—the nature and most, if not all, of the gigantic champions of days of Paul down to the athletic theologians of XIV. The evidences of design, on every hand. New England, have been substantially of the same prove a designer." p. 552.

NV. "Rational Souls, in existence, must have mind. Their "metaphysical" not less than their Biblical armory has been the terror and dread of XVI. The Bible and its miracles, and their their opposers. In the same breath they have evidences taken as mere facts of history to be accounted for, can hardly be explained except on the supposition of a God "-1b.

We have here given but an abbreviated statebuilding their systems upon metaphysical speculations, too abstruse to be practical, taxing too severely their readers and hearers with their inflexible logic in other words, too philosophical,

views of the nature of the soul, and of the teachpopular of the "liberal" theologians of the nine enth century to the still unanswered argumen of the orthodox champion of the century previous thus taking for granted that men's hearts, desires affections, and dispositions are safer guides than their intellects, their reason. Very evidently, it was not for the championship of "rational theology that he should have been celebrated, as he was, by his admirers. The terms esthetic. agreeable, pleasing, palatable, soporific, would have better have described the theology they admired. Whoever has the courage and the ability to elaborate a "rational theology" as faithfully and as successfully as the writer in the New Englander has done, will find, what he seems to have found, that all the dreaded and disagreeable features of the old fashioned theology, contained in the book of Revelation, are recorded, in equally indelible characters, in the Book of Nature :that the peculiarities of the supernatural revelation consist, almost or quite exclusively, of the tion, and that, on pain, as before, of continual and bright, cheering, and joyous features of that theology, well vindicating its claim to be, em-"Should we repent and reform that does not phatically, the Gospel, or the Good News, as it cancel the past. A government cannot pardon the murder because convinced that he will murder no more. That would be to proclaim perfew of the later as well as earlier philosophical converts to Christianity, have understood this, in the light of their own experience ..

Let no one fear that the Bible will be the less valued and reverenced, from the prevalence of the views that have been advanced. What highnor forsaking of sin, guilt and condemnation must | er reverence can be asked or desired for the Bible than that it be received as the voice of the God of sented? To suppose that he will abdicate his rights is an absurdity, because inconsistent with his nature, his office, and his duty. To fail to enforce them is to abdicate them. He must, therethe same authority, in his works? As a matter of voice of God, through either of these mediums of communication, have been most deeply impressed with his utterances by the other. The most truly thence arising, and the consequences of their neg-lect, thus overlie, reduplicate, and terribly confirm Bible; and, vice versa; the most reverent students of the Bible have been the most rational theologians. Examine the theological literature of the ages, and you will find that it is so. Rejecters of Divine Inspiration may have boasted most of their "rational theology and Natural Religion." Those who would find the volumes been no positive or municipal laws for legalizing in which the doctrines of rational theology and natural religion have been most thoroughly elaborated and presented, must look for them in those who are held as slaves, it would emancipale the writings of those who have drank most deeply and most confidingly at the fountains of divine

Inspiration, in the Bible. This grows out of the fact that the Bible was given not merely to reveal new truths, undiscovmony and communion with the Father of erable by the mere lights of nature and unaided human reason, but to re-publish, authenticate, and authoritatively proclaim the truths of natural religion, almost forgotten and lost by the succeswriter here opens, what he calls "the HISTORICAL sive generations of sensual, sordid, selfish, brutish men, who did not like to retain God in their knowledge. Go out of the moral atmosphere formed by the Bible-go to the nations unen-

heartily thanking the writer for furnishing and the editor for giving publicity to the article in the an extract from the writer in the New Eng- New Englander. It struck a vein to which we were not altogether a stranger, but which we had never before seen so thoroughy and so consecutively explored.

#### THE COMPROMISES OF THE CON-STITUTION.

#### The Apportionment Clause.

We have, in former issues, considered the two auses of the Constitution which have been claimed as the great constitutional defenses of slavery-the only ones that well instructed and prudent advocates of the "compromises of the Constitution" think it safe to bring forwardthe only ones that Judge Taney adventured to cite, in support of the doctrines set forth in his amous Dred Scott decision; namely, the Rendition Clause-the former being construed to require the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the latter to have sanctioned the African slave-trade during the period of its continuance, or previous

There is one other clause that has been construed as one of the "Compromises of the Contitution," in favor of slavery, which we will now rocced to consider, in the course of which we shall, perhaps, discover the reason why Judge Taney was careful to avoid making any mention

#### Representatives and Direct Taxes.

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be ned among the several States, which may included within this Union, according to their adding to the whole number of free persons, cluding those bound to service, for a term of ears, and excluding Indians not taxed, three

laves, nor is the condition of slaves described American Slave Code. Neither does the clause know not why that is, on the testimony of the inner voice, speaking from the very constitution doctrine of a general and a particular providence. American Slave Code. Neither does the clause doctrine of a general and a particular providence, say anything of "descendents of Africans," or of which, when stated in its fullness, as a Bible doc- persons of color, against whom Judge Taney, in VII., that the Constitution must be so interpreted common with all pro-slavery expounders of the

upon the character and happiness of men, further shows such sympathy with all good, as truth only human free agency and accountability, is no less were not slaves. This is not pretended by any

What is there, then, in the clause, that should negest its reference or application to slaves.

We copy, again, from "OUR NATIONAL CHAR-TERS," pp. 16 to 21 Notes, at the foot of the text

derstood, here, as in other legal writings and solitical documents, in its technical, legal sense, ersons endowed with franchises, in distinction om aliens, foreigners, or those not endowed with te & IX 1\* The fact that the word "free " has this technical meaning in legal instruments, is proved by the following examples:

proved by the following examples:

The term "freeman" is thus used in Magna
Charta (A. D. 1215), and has been thus used, first seitlement. In English law, the word land, a member of the State was called "a fre thiest," until the Declaration of Independence zen or person, or the term "freeman" was used as in the Constitutions of Georgia, North Caro

atural subjects.2 An enactment of William Penn, says: "Some f the people that live therein (that is, the Colfreemen according to the acceptation of the laws

The Colony of South Carolina, in 1704, passed An Act making aliens free of the Province."
In the Article of Confederation (as will appear the proper place), the words "free inhabi-

In No. 42 of The Federalist, Mr. Madison, re marking upon the powers of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, to naturalize aliens, upon making it appear that we calculate the constitution of the slaves, whereas, he was bent upon making it appear that we calculate the constitution of the slaves are the constitution. akes for granted that the word "free" in the Constitution, distinguishes "the people" endowed with franchises, from aliens. His whole argu-

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, formed in 776, says: "Every foreigner of good character," etc., etc., "after one year's residence, shall be deemed a *free* denizen," etc. The Constitution of Connecticut, formed in

who have been, or shall hereafter, previous to the freemen, according to the existing laws of this State, shall be electors. In Connecticut, at that time, town meetings for business were commonly With the preceeding usages, agree the follow-

Election of aldermen and common councilen, are to be by freemen householders."-Jacob's Law Dictionary.
"Free.—Invested with franchises, enjoying

ertain immunities, with of-as, a man free of the

any are slaves, but only distinguishes free citizens cannot mean slaves, for, by the Slave Code, slaves have no personality, and are not "persons." And pesides, there were no slaves, legally speaking, and there have been none since. There have

If it could be proved that this clause applies to them. For it declares them to be "persons, which is the same thing as to declare presentation, as men, and consequently that they annot be held as brute chattels The total absence of any positive laws or leg-

"They were brought here as slaves, sold as slaves, and held as slaves, long before any en-

lightened by its teachings, and search, diligently, trary clearly appears."-9 Pickering, 514.

and the dominion of sin. Is there any hope or for the few faint flickering glimmerings of "ra- there is a single State in the South that ever entional theology" and of "natural religion" that acted them to be slaves. There are hundreds of acts that regulate them as such, but none, I apprehend, that undertake to create them slaves. Mas-T. II. Benson, 1849.

"No legislative act of the Colonies can be found in relation to it" (the introduction of slavery). - See Wheeler's Law of Slavery, p. 8-9; Am. Slave Code, p. 267. "If the record of any such act exists, we have

not been able to find any trace of it.'-Judge Matthews; Wheeler's Law of Slavery, p. 15 Am. Slave Code, 267. Senator Mason, of Virginia, objected to a jury trial for fugitives, on the ground that such a process would require "proof to be brought forward that slavey is established by existing laws;" and, said to, "it would be impossible to comply with the requisition, for no such law could be produced."—Goodell's Slavery and Anti-

Slavery, pp. 570, 571. Mr. Bayly, M. C. of Va. agreed with him. Senators Douglas and Toombs, in the debate on the Nebraska Bill, contended that no statute was necessary to establish slavery in Kansas, because no statute had established it in any of

Gen. Stringfellow, of Missouri, used the same argument in a letter, in which he said: "The veriest schoolboy must know, as a matter of hisory, that although slavery existed in all the old States, in not one of them was a law ever enacted to establish it." . . . The following gentlemen namely, Messrs. S. C. Brooks and John McQueen. of South Carolina, William Smith, of Virginia and Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina (Members of Congress), addressed a joint letter to General Stringfellow, strongly commending his

There are other objections to that interpreta tion of this clause which supposes the existence of slaves. Nearly all the other "Legal Rules of Interpretation," which we have collected are

By & I., we learn that the Supreme Court of

the United States, and eminent jurists and states-men, have declared that "the people of the nited States" are the parties to the Constituion, and if so, no part of "the people of the nited States" could have been slaves. The Constitution, declaring its objects (to " e tablish justice," and " secure the blessings of liberty,") are to guide us in the interpretation of

strument; and if so, we cannot so inter-

By & IV., we are instructed that interpretations must; if possible, make the Constitution conform -for slaves are not " persons" according to the to fundamental principles, to justice, to common pretations should favor liberty; by & VI., that the Constitution means only what it says; by as to make it agree with itself; by § VIII., that what seems doubtful, must be explained by what is not doubtful; by & XL, that ambiguous las guage must not be permitted to be used for bad purposes, on the plea of unexpressed "under-standings." All these just rules of interpretation forbid that the circumlocutions of this clause, which are more naturally susceptible of an innocent meaning, should be tortured into a recognition of slaves and of slavery, which are not men-

ble violation of all those just rules of legal inter-This exposition is unfounded and inadmissible, pretation which are laid down by the Courts, and adhered to by them, except when the interests and demands of slavery require otherwise. Its application to aliens would not only be in of the Constitution, which there appears at conformity to the legal rules, but would be in accordance with the well known jealousy then prevalent, of the political influence of foreigners in our political affairs, a jealousy in which the framers of the Constitution, including Washing rally lead to a diminution of their apportionment

well afford to waive all this, and allow this clause to be applied to slaves, as it has been. For, a already observed, if the slaves are to be reck oned in the apportionment of representation, as a part of the "inhabitants," and if, under the three-fifths clause, they are to be represented in Congress-as in fact, they have been-then the slaves or "citizens" (as Mr. Jefferson always called them), can no more be legally enslaved than can any other citizens represented in Congress To say that Congress has no power to protect its

constituency from chattled slavery, is to say that The Charter of Rhode Island, granted by they have no legislative power at all, and that harles IL, confers "the immunities of free and the promise of the Constitution to "secure the States, and their posterity," is a cheat.

This argument, in a Tract of the American Abolition Society, had been placed before Judge Taney, and the other Judges of the Suprem Court, previous to the trial of the Dred Scot case. The reason why no mention was made of this clause in the argument, of Judge Taney, is now sufficiently apparent. He could not make the pro-slavery use of it, without proving the upon making it appear that no colored person

whether bond or free, could be a citizen. There is still another view of this clause When applied to slaves, it deprived the South of two-fifths of the representation of this class o its inhabitants. Abolish slavery, and that two fifths is restored (if the clause is applied to slaves), and the representation of the South increased, in proportion. In this view (and assuming that the convention intended to apply to slaves), they said to the South, abolish slayery, and your representation in Congress shall

Such, in fact, will be the actual effect, when ver the President's Emancipation Proclamation shall be enforced, and the Union thereby re stored. All the colored "inhabitants" will be reckoned, without any deduction of two-fifths of that part of the population, for all will be "free persons," as distinguished from slaves, and (it is The legal and political meaning of the word to be hoped), endowed with all the franchises of "free," in the Constitution, does not imply that free citizens. At this great increase of the political influence of "the South," under free institu-8. "All other persons," therefore, in the Con- tions, no "fanatical abolitionist" of the North stitution, should be construed to mean aliens. It will demur. And why should the ambitious South complain? That, politically, as well as commercially, agriculturally, mechanically, pecuniarily, numerically, and socially-in a comparative view-the South will gain largely on the North, after the abolition of slavery, we have no question, though the North also will be gainer.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE has appeared or promenade with a long walking-stick, and now canes with the ladies are all the "rage." Paris shop windows are beginning to display them at prices to suit customers—some cheap and homely; others elegant and costly. The length of the stick is adjusted to the height of slative enactments legalizing slavery, is proved the lady, as they are recommended to come up to the height of the shoulder. They are carried for support, for protection, and for dis poking at pebbles and things. And then, why should not a woman carry a cane as well as a man? Is she not the weaker vessel?

#### LETTER TO THE HON. GERRIT SMITH.

BROOKLYN, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

My Dear Sir Your long and able advocacy of the rights man, your magnificent benevolence, and unswerving, innate goodness of heart, has long and much endeared you, to many of the wise and good of this land; but your recent course and logic, especially since this war began, in some of your public exhibitions on our national troubles, has astonished and alarmed many of your friends.

It is worthy of world-wide regret, that at this critical hour of our country's destiny, one so eminent in abilities, should give a wrong touch to its rightful progress.

I shall remark on one or two passages in your late speech before the Republican Convention at Syracuse, Sept. 3, as being a type to what you have said on other occasions, when upon the same theme :-You say,

"On the question of reunion, we have no right to think of conditions, whether reunion without slavery, or union with slavery; the only question to consider is, how to put down rebel-lion, the most effectually, and forever. Forgetting all party, all should unite to save our comnon country, and those who do not, must go down, never to rise again."

Why sir, conditions! Conditions were made the test, the very day in which our American Union was born. It was upon conditions, popularly known as the compromises of the Constitution, to which your antislavery interpretation of that instrument has justly admitted no force, but what proslavery interpreters ever since that inwhat proslavery interpreters ever since that in-strument was formed, have regarded as one of withdrew; but the Emperor did not hesitate to the strongest welds of that union. Hence the he South offers it as one of her potent unanswerable pleas, why she left that Union, because the obligations that bound her to it, were totally ed Puebla and entered the famous capital. This lisregarded and disamulled, by the encroachments of the north, upon her rights and liberties, rowing out of these conditions or compromises. pret this clause of it as to make it describe

But even setting this aside, I ask, has not slavery proved itself, by this war, to be such an infernal, destructive power, that, upon no conditions whatever, should it be permitted to be an element in the bond of reunion; that no union Mexico and the Atlantic. And now the Arching power? God and progressive humanity

osity and forgiveness, is but a begging the ques- side would "have died before it saw the light." tion-for if it be true that this system about had it not been supposed that the rebel slaveresulting in the shedding of so much blood, is of our new bargain, then I say it is but folly to experiment-for who can doubt that this imperial on the part of the North. In that case, it would be far better to cease to criminate on either side, but kiss again, like little children, who have foolishly quarreled over their plays-promising each other sound friendship forever, in the fu-

mense importance, not only to the best present welfare of this great, entire nation-but to all every act of war, direct or indirect, should provicoming future, to have this question of slavery settled now, definitely, permanently and forever, then I say there can be no just, unconditional surrender of the poor, mistaken, misguided South, than what contemplates an entire surrender of their reference are their reference exists in the proposed all our vast operations must have been suspended—the blockade itself must have ceased their nefarious system, justly forfeited to them now, if indeed never before. Neither could a now, if indeed never before. Neither could a generosity, justice, or forgiveness, coming from stores, and on the other side to unlimited exports of the North, be worth anything, not based upon

And now, my dear sir, as to what you have said about forgetting all party, and that all should unite to save our common country, and that

as an earthly necessity and good, should be paramount to every other claim. He who would not unite to save his country, even at the price of his blood, should have no country to own him, or one in which he should be permitted to dwell. But let me ask you, sir, of what permanent value is a "country," without the full recognition of all the rights of humanity in it, without its spreading its broad protective shield over every human being that treads upon its soil? This great question of "country," coming up, now, by the providence of God, to the American mind for its solution, I consider to be this :-Whether this terrible ordeal through which it is passing, shall result in a thorough, regenerated country purged from injustice and crime taking its place anew, with a sublime power, permanence, and glory, among the nations of the earth; or whether, after all this conflict, this terrible tragedy of arms, this shedding of blood this devastation of our fair land, instigated by the South, to save her system of untold injury and wrong, whether after all this, this system should be permitted to enter the bond for effect ing a restored, redeemed country? No! A thousand answers from thousands of patriotic loyal hearts in the nation answer, No! No more as a ligature, by which to attempt binding extensive onflicting interests in one-no more as a false, deceitful shield, to but fancied liberties and

rights. Let it perish. Cut it up by the roots. This is the sentiment coming up, from the warm, palpitating hearts of millions of this land. as a holy offering to universal freedom, and as to the true status of a redeemed country. They know of no such thing as a saved country, short of this. And now, adopting your own language -suffer me to say, that those who do not unite in this sentiment, will surely "go down, never

I trust, my dear sir, that you may soon find it wisdom, honor, and glory, to unite fully in the sentiments of these coming millions. With great respect.

Yours, JAMES N. GLOUCESTER, 290 Bridge St., Brooklyn

Intelligence has been received here that pro-positions have been made by the Emperor Na-poleon to Jeff. Davis to abolish Slavery in the South, and establish in lieu thereof a system of ried for support, for protection, and for distinction; that is, the ladies like to have "something in their hards to play with," and especially at the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the point of their parasols, by the sea-side, where they are always breaking the sea-side, where the sea-side, where the sea-side, where the sea-side, which is always the sea-side, which

1. Any person who will send us FIFTY new subscribers and one hundred dollars shall be entitled to fifty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new stock of the Principla Association, the par value of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at

7 per ct. payable semi-annually. 2. Any person who will send us THIRTY new subscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to thirty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year, to be sent as directed, and one of Messrs Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of which is forty-five dollars.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED! To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or

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ists. Thus is the imperial influence thrown on the side of rebel slavemongers. Unlike the ancient Gaul, the Emperor forbears for the present to fling his sword into the scale; but he flings his heavy hand, if not his sword.

"But only recently we have the menace of the sword. The throne of Mexico has been offered to

an Austrian Archduke. The desire to recognize

the independence of rebel slavemongers has been officially declared. These two incidents are to be taken together—as the complements of each other. And now we are assured by concuring report, that Mexico is to be maintained as an en pire. The policy of the Holy Alliance, originally organized against the great Napoleon, is now adopted by his representative on the throne of France. What its despot authors left undone the present Emperor, nephew of the first, proposes to accomplish. It is said that Texas also is to be brought under the imperial protectorate, thus ravishing a possession which belongs to France. The "partition" of Poland is acknowledged to be the great crime of the last century. It was ac-complished by three Powers, with the silent con-Prime Minister of France, was familiarly addressed by Frederick the Great as "the Coachman of Europe"—a title which belongs now to Louis Namorse on the part of one of the spoilers. "I know," said Maria Theresa to the ambassador of Louis VVI. "that I have brought a deep stain on my

reign by what has been done in Poland; but I am sure that I should be forgiven, if it could be soleon has acknowledged the rebel stavements as ocean belligerents, so that with the sanction of France, our uncient ally, their pirate ships, althour a single onen nort which they can the very part which of old caused the contrition of the very part which of old caused the very part which old the v call their own, enjoy a complete immunity as law-ful cruisers, while all who sympathize with them may furnish supplies and munitions of war. This may furnish supplies and munitions of war. This fatal concession was aggravated by the concurrence of the two great powers. But, God be praised, their joint act, though capable of giving a ent century. Trampler upon the republic in Mexico—it remains to be seen if the French Emperor can prevail as trampler upon this republic brief vitality to slavery on pirate decks, will be impotent to confirm this intolerable preten-I do not think he can; nor am I anxious on ac-count of the new Emperor of Mexico, who will be is powerless as King Canute against the rising tide of the American people. His chair must be withdrawn or he will be overwhelmed.

tion of slavery was followed by an expedition of France, in concurrence with England and Spain, against our neighbor republic, Mexico. The two "And here I bring to an end this unpleasant review. It is with small satisfaction, and only in explanation of our relations with foreign Powers, that I have accumulated these instances, not one enter upon an invasion. A French fleet with an of which, small as well as great, is without its unmatched iron-clad, the consummate product of painful lesson, while they all testify with a single French naval art, is now at Vera Cruz, and the voice to the perils of our country.

# FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPOND-

#### Mutual Perils of America and England! posed nothing less than the restoration of the Latin race on this side of the Atlantic, and more

By a singular coincidence, the warning voices of CHARLES SUMNER, in America and of T. PER-RONET THOMPSON, in England, addressed to the friends of freedom and haters of slavery, in both Emperor of Mexico under the protection of nations, and mutually corroborating each other cross the Atlantic, nearly at the same time .-Read, compare, and reflect.

Our rogues will get the better of us, after all, obvious that this attempt to plant a throne by our | if we'do not take care. They have brought mat ters to a point, where, in a couple of days it may which we have now our national quarrel, and mongers were about to triumph. Plainly the whole be decided that they win. The first political transaction is connected with our affairs, and I | economist in England, and one of the first lawyers besides, who has always avoided 31 August, that we have been within a few hours of a settlement. Whatever may then have been the result, it is worth inquiring what were the stakes played for.

> In the first place, war with America, and the rebels for allies. There is no use in mincing the matter, nor in keeping silence for fear of remote unpleasantnesses. There is no desire to recall old quarrels; but suppose that, in the state of affairs which existed in 1792. America had insisted on declaring Napper Tandy a belligerent, and had built vessels fitted for war after the fashion of those dark periods, and sent them to cruise in the Irish and English Channels, with a sharp look-out for the homeward-bound Indiamen. It would have been, to a hair's breadth, the case our great political economist beheld in vision of the day or night, in the year of grace now rolling over our heads. If it is not, let somebody show the difference. Let there be no shuffling, for the time may come when it may be unpleasant to have

This then being supposed done with, for whose interest was it :- who was to gain and what, and

In the first place, war. The darling occupa tion, the paramount interest, of war. There is no need to ask who is the interested, in war. The 'scapegrace trader" everywhere ;- wherever you go, you will find him. Let him build ships to "to a misunderstanding of the true state of the question and the real character of the war in which the republic is engaged, and that it was in cruise against all and everybody. Why should he not, so they are paid for? Can there, in a land of liberty, be any power to hinder so honest an its nature so far injurious to the national interests industry? To these add the politicians who that Congress would be obliged to consider its repetition an unfriendly act." This is strong lan- lean in the same direction. They want war with America, because America is dangerously as our country. Any such offer, whatever may be its motive, must be an encouragement to the resociated with popular government, and every now and then the popular mind in England turns words become things, the simple declarations of in its distress to America for consolation and enstatesmen are of incalculable importance. But couragement. They want an alliance with the Confederates, for the love of slavery and cotton. The imperial proposition tended, directly to the dismemberment of the republic and the substitu-They received, right lovingly, the proposal of their friends, for a formal recognition of the sla very of the Working Classes. Not a hesitating, peror does not yet abandon its policy. We are told that "it is postponed to a more suitable op-portunity;" so that he too waits to strike—if the Gallic cock does not sound the alarm in an op-posite quarter. Meanwhile the development of dubious kind of proposal, which some might think was a proposal, and some might think was not: but a plain and downright diplomatic project in all the forms, and wanting nothing but to have the seals of office affixed at the proper season And in this they showed no slackness; for a min Mexico was invaded for empire, and mediation was proposed in order to help the plot. But the ister went out in plain clothes, to try how the must fail with the diplomacy to which it thing would go down, and nothing but the rebuff he got prevented him from producing it in his

It is plain how the thing is meant to go, if prudence does not pull them by the ear. And here it is certainly no unfriendly act, to offer men a screed of knowledge on the risks they are running. You will have war with America, will you? Either you will come out of it in a hurry, through the refusal of the public to pay for a war for Ne gro Slavery, or you will carry it on, till the dragon's teeth increase and grow, and you have European wars of all kinds to keep it company Europe may not be enough; for in far Asia the hangman is kept going, to maintain the recollection of the way faith was broken with the Native soldiery with a view to get at the land. At this moment, the press groans under accounts of explorations sent to find places of transportation among savages for the honorable soldiers who were the victims of this baseness; and there is not a man in England to ask for the who, and the where, and the why. It is true, our cat which might help us, is in the country, and therefore the mice will play. If you succeed in getting up a war, a Russian or a French brigade might suffice to find you work you did not count on. And if all this goes on, a time will come when your people at home will show a countenance very different from that which meck Conservatives love Two great subjects are seething silently in the charmed pot, and will boil over at the moment when such ebullition will be most unpleasant. First, the indignity put on all below the upper stand for the "idea" of welcome to a new evangel | ten thousand, by refusing them the protection of of slavery, with Mason and Slidell as the evangel- the Ballot, which is carefully given to the aristo-

eracy where they wish it. The question sleeps now, because the Working Classes have not found out their interest to join. And next,which goes directly to the supplying of that defect,-the system of Indirect Taxation by which men are taxed in inverse proportion to their means, to an extent there is no making men be lieve when it is demonstrated to them, and acting as a poll-tax on the consumers, in which the poor shall be charged in the extreme cases at as much as seventy-five times the rate of the rich. The thing is scouted as fabulous; there is not a working man has arithmetic enough to believe it when he is told. In Belgium the same men are moving, that moved for Free Trade; so it would seem their eyes are clearer. On these two subjects there will be a waking-up in England whenever an unsuccessful or unpopular war applies the shake. It would be much better to let the risk alone. It is needless to say how impolite is all avowed injustice, at a time when the tide of human thought is running strongly in favor of a, police of nations, on the same principle as exer-· cised by individuals upon each other.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON. London, Sept. 1st, 1863.

#### English Pro-slavery Spies in America.

If a judgment may be formed from the tone of the English pro-slavery spies, in America, the contest there approaches to a conclusion. The patient (and both sides are patients) is in the state where the cook is more wanted than the surgeon. If the spics mean what they say, they consider the military game as settled. "The hare." by their account, "is ready for cooking," and the only chance is, she may run away yet. They are reduced to wailings over the horrible consequences which are to follow the triumph of freedom and the restoration of the star-spangled banner to Un-

In these kind anticipations, it is the business of sensible men to disappoint them. The hopes of the British enemy clearly rest on the North being unable to make a humane and politic use of suc cess in the field. To this point, therefore, it is that all thoughts should be turned. On this prob ably depends whether America shall be great glorious, and free, or whether, to please the fancy of a few hundred thousand rebels for plowing by the tail, it shall be made the mock of posterity and finally fall, like Mexico, under the virtual government of foreigners. If this position is anything like the true, every

thing will depend on thoughtful and capable mer taking the lead. Such men have made good their way, hitherto, and there is more need than ever for their services. It is not to be doubted that there are numbers, in America, with whom the desire of vengeance, and the delights of victory would swallow up all other considerations. But they must be checked; they are following the enemy's counsels, and consequently are the enemy. On the broad plains of the South, must be all kinds of men. from Legrees up to St. Clairs, with a huge central body, not much worse than the average of mankind, and quite willing to be moderately virtuous, when it is demonstrated to be their interest. Out of these, why does not somebody come forward? A government would be standing on the vantage ground of being a lawful ment. It finds a parallel only in the profanation the rebel country, as should be found joining the sin. afterwards by cold forms of law : but let there be nothing done in hot blood, by the way. And here is, that a loyal force from the inhabitants, if such there be, will find occasions for preventing mis-

Once more, watch the English enemy. He is your chemy and ours; his business is to pave the France, so long as France is engaged in deeds of darkness; and his heart's delight would be to see a French force at Washington. What he counsels, that do not. What he affirms you will do in that disappoint him. Use him as a kind of storm-barometer, which, by taking the rule of contraries, is to lead us all right.

Napoleon's position .- His European an American diplomacy, and where they have brought him .- The following is from the Paris correspondent of the New York Times :

Paris, Friday, Sept. 4, 1863. A most important change has taken place in European affairs; the Emperor Napoleon has turned a summerset, and now lies in the dust at the feet of Prince Gortschakoff. His position of European dictator is at an end, and hereafter he will have enough to do to take care of himself. For the moment he is practically isolated and powerless to do harm. He is to-day the laughing stock of European diplomacy. His diplomate manacurres have been exposed, and he stands be

conspirator.

How stand the facts in the case? His Majesty tried to carry England and Austria with him into a war with Russia and Prussia on the Polish question, and hoped by this war to conquer the Rhenish provinces. But his allies took alarm, and while England declared boldly she would not go to war for Poland, Austria went to work organize the German Confederation against positive assurances that Mr. C. M. Clay was en, the President of the tribunal with these aturing an alliance between the United State and Russia, which engaged the United States t attack France in Mexico, in case of a Europea war. Then arose before Napoleon's eyes that which should embrace as active enemies. Russia the German Confederation, the United States and as a passive but not less damagin enemy, Great Britain. Such a combination would have cost him his crown in three months ; he saw it, took alarm, turned square round, fell on his knees before Gortschakoff, protested that he never intended to go to war for Poland, washed his hands of the Polish question, and begged to be

But the most curious part of the affair is, that England, being thus placed morally in an attitude of hostility to France and Russia, will be forced into a briendship with the United States! Another result of the affair is, that the Mexican elephant will be left on Napoleon's hands, for the Grand Duke Maximilian now refuses the new throne, and there is no other Prince eligible or

acceptable who will take it. As to the triendship existing between Russia and the United States, there is probably no hope of destroying that; but, in a case of war Russi re interest with France than with the United States, and thus France can secure her neutrality in America affairs, which is all she desires for the present. But this arrangement she will reduce the number of her enemi the Mexican proceedings to one-the United

## Copperheads furnishing a Republican docu-

After the Democratic State Convention of Ohio had made their nomination for Governor, the copperheads brought out a campaign pamphlet, entitled "Vallandigham's Record," which they distributed preity freely; but, finding that the "Record" was damaging their prospects, they last week suppressed the document, and called in all the floating copies. The opposite party then all the republican papers for one dollar per hundred copies.—Herald.

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT'R 24, 1863.

#### ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders he PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

#### Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now afforded them to increase their tock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from

new Stockholders are also invited. Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Al-

den, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO. B. CHEEVER. WILLIAM GOODELL, J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JOCELYN, EDWARD GILBERT

#### NOTICE.

The Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of he U. S., will meet in New Castle, Pa., on the third Thursday (15th day) of October next, at 6 'clock in the evening.

GRORGE GORDON. Stated Clerk. IBERIA, O., Sept. 15th, 1863.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITU-TION.

#### Any doubt to be construed in favor of freedom

This is a maxim of interpretation as old a he foundations of civilized and christian juri prudence. He that doubteth, is damned if he cat How much more if what he eateth is with an evil mind. The sacrifice of the wicked is aboutnation unto the Lord; how much more if he bring it with an evil intent. If a man construct the doubt in favour of injustice and oppression

that is a high crime. Just that crime is the crime committed l hose who refuse to make the plain purpose justice and liberty, and the articles explicitly answering thereunto in our Constitution, the rule of interpretation, but bring forward doubtful articles, or articles for which they have to seek or to suppose a bad meaning, from the asserted intention of the framers of the Constitution, ar apply that bad and injurious intention and meaning, confessed doubtful, to neutralize and prevent the just interpretation of explicit articles on the side of freedom. There never was a greater baser than has been conceived of men, which, wickedness perpetrated with any human docugovernment acting against discomfitted rebels, did and misinterpretation of the Bible by the Pope not know how to protect such individuals from and the Romish church, in behalf of idolatry and

standard of the laws. There wants but a begin- The pro-slavery interpreters of the Constitution ning, and nothing but the existence of some stupi- acknowledge that its articles and guarantees of gun before. In troublesome times, the apparition | but they pass them by, without applying or exeof a party of this kind has always been the great cuting them, and bring forward articles on which solver of difficulties, and the grand security for they have to force a meaning of injustice, insistmoderation and ultimate peace. Read Walter ing that this meaning and the articles according Scott's lifelike portraitures, and see how it soften- to it, must first be executed, as the rule of the ed hatreds, hindered cruelties, and opened the Constitution, and the justice and liberty of the road to a Union which, from that day forth, has Constitution sacrificed, the execution of justice done withing but produce its fruits. When a forbidden. A certainty must give way to an unforcess langs out the white flag, honorable men certainty, and the nation must be bound by the are always on the alert to see the necessary posts obligation of a doubtful and unjust pretended are taken possession of, without disorder. If it compact, to the neglect and violation of the just was a rebel fortress, there may be points to settle supreme, and unquestioned law of personal liberty and the claims of right.

This abuse of our Constitution by men calling themselves Anti-slavery, but refusing to use for God and justice, the weapons against slavery which God has put in their power, is too mons trous to be endured. Accordingly, the judgments of God are descending upon us, and God way to "hiring us for life." He is the vassal of will utterly break our whole system of constitutional freedom in pieces, and scatter us upon the waves of riot and anarchy, unless we consent to bring back judgment unto righteousness, in be half of the oppressed. More could not be ex pected from God, than that he should give us in addition to a free Bible, a free Constitution, capable of being applied in behalf of freedom: and if good men pervert it and permit it to be perverted in behalf of injustice and oppression there can be no hope for us.

Even despots have declared that doubt should weigh in behalf of freedom and justice. So anx ious was Frederic of Prussia in regard to this point, that impartial justice should be done to all, that he was accustomed to say, when giving instructions to his judges upon their appoint nent, "If a suit arises between me and one of my subjects, and the case is a doubtful one, you should always decide against me." And Frederic himself, in remarkable cases, acted accord ingly. Take the following: " A peasant presented to the king a petition against a decisio of the tribunal of justice. The man, it would appear, had no reason on his side, but Frederic thought otherwise, and therefore sent an order to the tribunal, to revise their sentence. The cause was heard a second time, and the decision was the same as at first. Again the King sent it back to the tribunal, who confirmed their former judgments. Upon this, Frederic became About the same time there came to Paris angry, and returned the sentence to Munchauswords within beneath it, " Ill-examined into; illconsidered; ill-decided."-The President of the tribunal replied with all the forms of respect, but with these remarkable words: "My head is at your disposal, but not my conscience, which obliges me to declare that the judgment ought

to continue as it has been given." Frederic, at first, was angry at the President's boldness; but finding upon further inquiry that he was in the right, he wrote him a letter applauding his firmness, and gave him an increase of salary. Men of justice and integrity, relying upon God, may always count upon the power of conscience in their favour, to an unknown degree. It is an unknown quantity, that God can

put into the scale, at any moment.

# THE SUSPENSION OF HABEAS COR-

And the Sympathizers with Rebellion. The N. Y. World, Sept. 16, comes out against

the President's Proclamation suspending, in certain cases, the writ of habeas corpus. Its argument, for the most part, is just as good against its suspension by Congress as by the President; as good against its suspension at any time, or on any occasion, as it is against its suspension

now, and on the present occasion; as good agains that clause of the Constitution that authorizes the suspension of the writ, as it is against any conceivable exercise of power granted by the clause. The burden of its complaint is that, by the suspension of the writ, the citizen is deprived of some of those important defences of personal security took it up, and now the "Record" is advertised in against executive oppression, which, in ordinary they will repose under the protection afforded This comes with force from the Evening Post,

curity of civil and political liberty. It may "cover any outrage upon the rights of American citizens." "What man will this not reach?" demands the not suspended upon the executive will and pleas-

This is putting the case quite strongly, especially since the Act of Congress authorizing the suspension of the writ by the President, as quoted claims, certain limitations (whether made wisely or unwisely) to the ordinary operation of such suspensions. But taking the World's representation, as it

stands, it manifestly covers no more ground, (by text and the intention of the Constitution evidently contemplates. Neither personal security nor public liberty can be as safe without the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus as with it. Every body, of course, knows that, without any enlightenment from the organs of the Copperhead instigators of the riots which rendered the suspension of the writ necessary for the security of life, liberty, and property, in New York city-(as good, loyal, law abiding, patriotic citizens of this metropolis can bear sorrowful but unimpeachable testimony) and equally necessary for the maintenance of armies wherewith to crush the infernal rebellion of slaveholders with which such presses as the New York World so evidently sympathises and co-operates, as far as it dares, though not so far as it would do, but for its salutary and manifest dread of executive power-a rebellion the organs of which count upon the Copperheads and their presses as allies; a rebellion, the grand object of which is to break down, throughout all coming time, all those safeguards of personal security, of civil and political liberty, and religious freedom, of which the habeas corpus, whenever its use can be practicable, is an efficient and honored instrument, but which must never be permitted to be wielded, by traitors, for the destruction of ail the high ends it was intended, instrumentally, to subserve.

The argument of the World comes just threefourths of a century too late. It should have been urged in the Convention that framed the Constitution, in the open, manly shape of opposing the Clause authorizing the suspension of the writ when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the pub lie safety may require it." If failing to find favor in the Convention, the argument should have been carried before the people, and into the several State Conventions called to decide upon the adoption or rejection of that instrument. Had the argument prevailed then, we should have been without a Constitution containing that clause, and the rebel slavemongers and their Northern sympa thizers would have been left free to disorganize he national armies at their pleasure. The conspiracy was far seeing, and was a long time in ncocting Almost everything else was provided for; but here, at this vital point, was an oversight. The Constitution should have been so amended that the habeas corpus could not have been suspended, in time of rebellion. In the halevon days, when Pierce, Buchanan, Davis, and Floyd controlled the nation, it might have been

lone. But it is forever too late, now. After the experiences of this terrible civil war, o republic will ever be tempted to try the experent of a government without power to suspend the privileges of this writ. Such a republic would supposed to be, by the autocrats and aristocrats of They supposed that a democratic, republican government could have no power to deal efficiently with a rebellion, as it could not, if the World's argument against the President's suspension proelamation could prevail.

We have already admitted, and do admit, most freely-nay, rather, we insist as earnestly as the World could desire, that suspensions of the habeas corpus are calamitous, dangerous, of undesirable precedent, of anti-democratic tendency, and never should be resorted to, except in cases of urgent necessity, like the present. Yet we insist, also, that on such occasions they are necessary, and the dangers incident must be met and grappled with, as they best may, like the other dangers of such perilous times, when lawless traitors conspin against government, against their country, against civilization, and against humanity. Our only re gret, in respect to the action of the President that it has not been resorted to sooner, in order to prevent the destruction of millions of property the sacrifice of the lives of many loyal citizens and the loss of our reputation, as a city, and as : nation. Had the Presiden but known beforehand, of the tithe of the efforts that were making, in this city, to get up the riots, could he even but have been on the spot, and read the World's editorial of Monday morning, July 13, four hours before the outbreak of the rioters, it would have been his duty to have put the city under martial law, instantly, arresting, promptly, the well known instigators, backing up the whole by the proclamation that has been, until now, delayed. Indications since the riots, show, clearly, that the conspiracy is only held in temporary cheek, not crushedthat the danger of a recurrence of the reign of terror, of promiscuous pillage, and of carnage, in this city, is not past. We may cite the testimony of Gov. Seymour himself, on this point; for although we have no great fear from the treachery of the Catholic Irish girls whom he so confidently accused of incendiary designs-none at all, if the Governor will call off his pack, baying daily, from his metropolitan presses-we can have no doubt of the Governor's sincerity in apprehending farther disturbances, nor of his means of knowing

from what quarters they are to be expected. The city of New York reposes in the greater ecurity for the President's suspension of the habeas corpus. The wheat dealers of Buffalo may now venture to send their supplies of grain to our market, and the timid merchants and capitalists of London and Liverpool may countermand their orders for the transhipment of their wares and the withdrawal of their funds. The President is not the imbecile they supposed him to be. The commercial metropolis of the United States is not to fall into the hands of Jeff. Davis.

Seriously, if the World would have credit for its professions of jealousy for the security of constitutional liberty and personal rights, its dread of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, let it cease its inflammatory appeals to "the people" that portion of them that pillage houses, that burn orphan asylums, that hunt down unoffending loyal citizens, and hang them up upon trees and lamp posts by daylight. In a word, let it cease its fraternity and co-operation with the rebels of the Sonth and the sympathizing ruffians of the North, whose crimes and conspiracies render the enjoyment of the writ of habeas corpus, as an instrumentality of security, literally impossible.

The suspension of the habeas corpus, says the World endangers personal security, for it places it in the keeping of President Lincoln. Be it so. The absence of that suspension more than endangit places it in the keeping of Gov. Seymour. Ex-Mayor Wood, Ben. Wood, Isaiah Rynders, Orator Andrews, their subordinates of the World; Daily News, Express, and Journal of Commerce offices Judges McCunn, Garrison, and their ever attend as "the people" or address as their "friends"-whom they permit to retain stolen state arms, while they disarm associations of law-abiding self-defending citizens. The tax-paying, property holding, loyal citizens of New-York will say which horn of the dilemma they will choose-whether

ecutive usurpation, tyranny, and the general inse- from the partizans of Gov. Seymour and of the World, and which it again proffers them.

Our citizens will not forget -the nation will not forget-history will not permit posterity to be World, "Whose life, liberty, and property are ignorant or forgetful of the fact, that while the horrid tragedies of that bloody and guilty reign of terror were enacting, the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus were prostituted to the treasonable work of attempting to arrest the Federal Commandant of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, so as by the World, interposes, as the World itself to place those city and national defences into the hands of the very same conspirators whose "friends" were burning down the station-houses while the national armies were in process of being replenished, shouting defiance to the officers of the Government, mobbing the residence of the the World's showing, somewhat less) than the Mayor, plundering that of the Post-Master, attempting to burn loyal printing offices and making

the welkin ring with cheers for Jeff. Davis! If the World thinks to open the door and raise the curtains for another exhibition of such "conservative" amusements, by its clamor about the de fences of personal security being broken down by the President's surpassion of the writ of habeas corpus, and its pettifogging plea that Congress could not transfer its own right of suspending the writ to the President-(a plea the success of the Copperheads during the recess of Congress, the new policy. unless protected by a permanent suspension of the writ, beforehand)-if this is the expectation of the ning Post, writing from St. Louis, Mo. World, we think it will be disappointed. Its gloating gleefulness over its discovery that "the Conscription is a failure," its fraternity with the N. Y. Tribune, an encouraging report of the Vallandigham, who was sent South for his efforts industry and progress of the freedmen, at that astride the fence between loyalty and treason ors of an "arbitrary arrest" from which a Copperhead Judge, without habeas corpus, cannot now release them, and by the exhibition of a loval sheet, regain some of the patronage it has lost by s too barefaced disloyalty.

#### PROTECTION OF INNOCENCE BY LAW.

Well. What of it? How long has the N. Y. mocence, by law ?"

Here are four millions of native born Amerieans-"citizens" Jefferson called them-who are without the protection of law, being deprived of that protection without accusation or suspicion of ie. When did the World advocate the proion of these innocent citizens, by law?

When any of these unprotected persons underake to escape to a land where innocence is pro ted by law, and when they are pursued by bloodhounds, biped and quadruped, is the World mong the advocates of personal liberty bills, in the states or countries to which have fled, for uring their protection by law?

A gigantic rebellion against our free government is now in progress, the openly avowed obbe precisely in the predicament that ours was ject of which is to extend, over the whole coun--to use the language of Gov. McDuffie, of South Carolina-shall be placed in the same condition, in which "innocence is no longer under the protec tion of law." Is the World the determined and uncompromising enemy of that rebellion? Is it not in sympathy with the rebels, doing all in its ower to give aid and comfort to them? In whose erest, if not in theirs, is the World raising this amor against the suspension of the writ of ing impunity for their Northern aiders and abet-

> Were the innocent under the protection of law this city, during the late riots? And wha thlic presses were they that instigated them? Really! Is it for the protection of innocence r for the protection of crime that the World is

What are the facts of the case? What is the ndition of the country in respect to the protecon of inaccence by law? And how happens it that it has come into that condition?

For successive generations, a sixth part of the nocent inhabitants of the country have been enied the protection of law.

To every remonstrance, the Government and be nation have turned a deaf ear. When told hat, under the moral and providential governent of God, and by the inevitable workings of the immutable laws of moral and political cause and effect, no innocent portion of a community in be deprived of the protection of law without timately bringing the entire community into the same predicament, they have, with one loud roice, cried out, "fanaticism," "incendiarism,

So they have gone on, until, according to the stimony of the World, the derided prediction of he foolish "fanaties" has come to pass ; and every nan, woman and child in the country holds his rights and liberties by sufferance, and at the mercy President Lincoln !

And what is the World, and its rabblement of ioters, and its protecting judges going to do about it? Did'nt they make the trial of physical resistance and find that "it did'nt pay ?" Have'nt they tried the ballot box in Maine, Vermont, and California, and failed? Have they any better prospects elsewhere? Can they persuade "the cople" to jump out of President Lincoln's frying oan, into Gov. Seymour's and Mr. Vallandigham's re? Have they any prospect of a second southern invasion that shall release them and their copperhead legions, from the thraldom in which hey are bound by the President's suspension of

he writ of Habeas Corpus? What if it should be found out, after all that the "fanatics" understood, correctly, the philosophy of the case, and that there can be no protection of innocence by law for anybody, in a country, and under a government that does not provide it for everybody? What has occasioned he suspension of the writ of habeas corpus but the natural workings of the "peculiar institution" that withdraws from innocence the protection of

The Democratic Party.-The N. Y Evening Post, starts the "question of identity" conillusion to the old anecdote of the owner of a jackknife, who wa sboasting how long he had been in possession of it, yet who confessed it had been, during the time, repaired frequently, first with a new blade, and then with a new handle. The ers-it actually annihilates personal security, for Post makes application of this, by giving a long list of names, of prominent leaders of the present | bery if sanctioned by law, has its rights, and is Democratic party in this State, but who were not rebellious per se, on the contrary, it depends equally prominent leaders of the Whig party, a altogether on law, is the very reverse of rebelfew years since. A good many of them, were, for a time enrolled with the Native Americans. ant rabblement of ruffian rioters that they dignify Add to this, the old doctrines of the Democrate party are altogether displaced, by a new set of fighting for their rights—the right of enslaving octrines. "What propriety is there, then," enquires the Post, in keeping up the old appellation? The reader may draw his own conclusions, as to the title which Gov. Seymour and his friends, have to the name of the Democratic party."

## THE NEWS.

#### NOTES EDITORIAL.

Gov. Vance.-The rebel Governor of North Carolina, has been compelled to issue a Proclamation to his subjects, warning them not to rebel against the rebel authorities, and reminding them that "the Constitution of the Confederate States is the supreme law of the land and resistence to them by combination is treas on."-So the people of North Carolina are held liable to the imputation of treason unless they continue to support traitors. They will be stigmatized as rebels, whichever side they espouse The choice, then, is in their own hands, and they have an opportunity to make their selection. Gov. Vance seems to have an inkling of this and accordingly entreats rather than threaten

The Army and the colored troops A great change is coming over the Army, among officers as well as soldiers, in regard to the employment of colored troops. A short time ago, they were generally opposed to it. Now they are, as generally, in favor of the measure. which would place the country in the power of Gen. Grant, among others, is a new convert to

So writes a correspondent of the N. Y. Ecc

Ex-slaves of South Carolina.-Mrs Francis D. Gage, at Paris Island, S. C., writes, to to prevent enlistments and encourage desertions, place. They took up a Sabbath collection of along with its deadly hostility to the employment \$27, lately, for the monument to be erected to of negro soldiers, reveal its designs, beyond the Col. Robert G. Shaw. The congregation were possibility of mistake, and prevent the danger of chiefly women. The cotton crop appears to be s exerting any influence among others than dis- doing well. The congregation above mentioned loyal men. The most prudent thing its conductors had also sent "a wagon load of sweet potatoes ould do-the most profitable unless its Delmonico | pumpkins, tomatoes, chickens, eggs, green corn funds are well replenished-would be to get and melons, to Beaufort, for the benefit and use of the hospitals. The "reconstruction of the along side the Herald, escape the anticipated hor- Union," with this class of "our Southern brethren," seems to be progressing finely. Mrs. G.

raised in Baltimore, whose mother was once a slave, but who has, of his own will, educated himself, is now here, and preached to us yeste day one of the most eloquent, and at the same time plain, common-sense discourses that I ever

A familiar picture.-An Oregon paper lescribes the secession sympathisers of that region, as the vagabonds of society, ardent admirers of Jeff. Davis, frequenters of gambling houses, ready to rejoice over rebel successes. The World been the champion of "the protection of picture will be recognized everywhere. The friends" of Gov. Seymour, in this city, who he charges with riot, outrage, and murder, were omposed of this class. The Oregon editor opes "the failure of the rebellion will be the ownfall of scoundrelism." Amen, "So mote it

> with his wife, "Ellen Craft," disguised as a gentlenan, escaped to the North, and thence to England, some years since, is mentioned, in the tried and had failed. London Daily News, as having been present at meeting at Newcastle, on Tyne, at which "a that "our" uprising of "the people" in New ointed argument and fluency which surprised and overwhelming.

een invoked, Judge Betts, of the United States ion makes it out of the power of the Court to inquire further into the proceedings." He also announced that the principles which he had stated, would govern him as well in cases of apbeas corpus? For what object, but for provid- plication for writs of hubeas corpus, as in those where the writs had already issued."

> Judge White, of the Superior Court of the City of New York, has made a similar decision in the case of Michael Cox, sustained by an elab orate argument, which appears in the N. Y. Daily Tribune, of Sept. 19.

> So the President's Proclamation is sustained Vote of Ohio soldiers.-It is estimated hat the Ohio soldiers, in the Army, will cast a vote of about 50,000, on the question of who shall be Governor of Ohio. The Cincinnati Ga zette reports the conversation of Mr. Griffiths, a Vallandigham man, with Capt. Garfield, Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, and M. C. elect from the Old Giddings district, in which Mr. Griffiths dis tinctly admitted that his party was "indifferent o the fight." In the same conversation, Capt. Garfield assured Mr. Griffith that Mr. Vallandig ham lied in his letter from Niagara Falls, in say-

> ing that :--He had met with not a single man woman of hild, in the South, who did not express themelves willing and anxious to discuss the subject f a reconstruction of the Union, as soon as the overnment should withdraw its troops. "Now aid Garfield, sternly and emphatically, "I hol yself responsible, as a man and public officer the Democratic party of Ohio, to prove that allandigham knew that he stated a stupendous falsehood. The kebel Gov. Harris of Tennessee aid to him, in the presence of many witnesses

Mr. Vallandingham, you totally misapprehend us. We will accept no terms that to not recog-BEGIN with these conditions. We will accept no boundary line, south of the Potomac and Ohio. The probable vote of the Ohio soldiers, in

Gen. Rosecran's Army, may be inferred. Absurd accusation .- The Copperhead organs that have labored so assiduously to stir up strife between America and England for the bene fit of the Confederates are now berating Senator SUMNER for the alleged "vituperation"-as the World has it-"with which the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations characterised the determination of England to take cognizance of both parties, in our civil war, as belligerents and to maintain perfect neutrality between each." Just as though the speech of Mr. Sumner was hostile to England, whereas the design, scope, and tendency of the whole, was to counteract and de-

feat the war party in England. The World, true to its instincts, perceives thisvet, as a spokesman for Palmerston and Russell. charges "vituperation" upon Mr. Sumner, and proceeds to vindicate the right of the British Government to treat us precisely as it has done, in this matter, and also in the matter of the English built and English manned ships, permitted to prey on our commerce.

Rights of Slavery .- Says the New York

"Slavery is not at all rebellious per se, on the contrary, as it depends altogether upon law, it is just the very reverse of rebellious. But it will fight for its rights. What other social organization will not, or rather what interest will not seek

Surely enough! Why not add-highway roblious. But it will fight for its rights. So the "belligerent" slaveholders, according to

the World, are "not rebellious."-They are only their fellow citizens. But the World, in argument with the Tribune, says further-"But the Tribune may say, Why does not the slaveholder do to his slave as he would be done

by? That is a question between him and his slave, not between him and other citizens of the

his purse, that is a question between him (the rob- rebels are hoping that the equinoctial storm will ber) and the Editor, not between him and other operate disasterously to our fleet, and so save members of the community. Here we have a Charleston. specimen of the miscalled "conservatism" that disorganizes the foundations of civil government, and upturns the corner stones of civil law. The World's disciples, the rioters, acted upon this very

tion of parties.-The N. Y. Evening Post very truthfully says :--

"Our past parties are, in fact, all of them supereded by events; the democratic party utterly disintegrated by the war, so as to be composed now of the mere heterogeneous materials which a drag-net might fish up from the puddles; the Republican party functus officio from the simple fact that the objects of its original organization have pected. been accomplished; and the new parties, if they will come, must, to have vitality in them, gro out of the new circumstances. We should like to see the great work of the future accomplished hostile camps-with such divisions only as are incidental to the native diversity of the human mind; but as that can hardly be expected, as old feuds are not easily forgotten, as the old machin-ery will continue to run, it will become the part f every intelligent and active citizen to chose his place in the great controversy.

So we are to have a re-construction of political parties, as well as a re-construction of the Union What are they to be? Unless slavery should be more speedily abolished than we anticipate, the one party must be radically anti-slavery, and the other as radically pro-slavery. They should also take a wider scope. There should be a party based upon the principles of a thorough Christian Democracy, leaving it for Infidelity and Despotism to steady and adjust their affinities and rela- Lafayette. The lines are very close, and there tions as they best can.

Toombs and the tombs. - ROBERT Senator Toomes, of Georgia, so far from FOOMES.—Senator Toomes, of Georgia, so far from being an advocate of reconstruction, has aunounced his intention, "when all is lost, of uniting with the thousands of his countrymen who have found honorable deaths, if not graves, on the battle-field." Well, if Mr. Toombs prefers the tombs to a land of liberty, the country, we suppose, will have ombs a doleful sound." A car ride with Copperheads.-A

friend of ours, from Western New York, relates to us his experiences of an unexpected night's jam, in the midst of a carload of copperheads. He took his seat, unsuspectingly, almost alone, little imagining what was to follow. At each station, new lots of passengers poured in. It was becoming dark, but the conversation around him soon revealed the appalling fact that he was squeezed into the centre of a delegation of live copperheads, on their way to attend the State Democratic Convention at Albany. And such a night as he had of it, may no decent Christian man ever have to encounter, again. Profanity, blasphemy, disloyalty, tobacco juice, fetid breath, swaggering, boasting, threatening, cursing and carousing. The "higher law" doctrine was deounced, unspairingly. Religion and the Bible Mr. Craft .- The fugitive slave Craft, who had no right to obtrude themselves into politics. Equal and inalienable rights of all men to liberty, was a humbug. The experiment had been

In proof (as our friend inferred) it was stated

ertain learned Doctor Hunt," dilated on the York had failed, and had injured the party, physical, mental and moral inferiority of the ne- | Lincoln's military minions of despotism, armed to ro. Mr. Craft replied to him with a ready wit, the teeth, had got the better of them. The chief spokesman to whom all seemed to look up for the hearers, which was altogether convincing instruction, was called Professor -- the name, our friend did not remember, but understood that he ne privilege of the writ of habeas corpus had hearing mention made of some such character "diffusing sound political information." The specimen our friend heard, ran somewhat after this fashion-The Constitution was for white Christianity could elevate them, in any country, to an equality with ourselves! Historical evidence was adduced in the fact that the Portuguese some centuries ago, established a mission in Africa, for Christianizing the negroes, and it proved : failure! What sort of religion, or by what methods, was taught them, or how many of them were kidnapped and carried off, as slaves, the learned speaker did not inform his admiring auditors. "Sound political information" enough

for one night's car ride. Theology superceded.-" The Herald of Progress," (A. J. Davis' paper) Aug. 29. republishes from a religious paper, a pleasant story for children, the import of which is that a little child's life was saved, in consequence of the prov idential entrance of its uncle, just in season t prevents its being killed by a razor with which it was playing, which the writer leads its juvenilreaders to regard as matter of "thankfulness t the Lord," who put it into the heart of the unclto look after the child at that instant. On this story, the apostle of the new faith remarks as fol

"The Independent publishes this little sketch thus tacitly indersing the theory that the " Lord saved little Kitty's life. Suppose we had pre sumed to tell the same story, only alleging tha little Kitty's elder sister, in the spirit-world, wa near, saw the child's danger, and impressed the mele's mind with the earnest desire to give he ous nonsease, what impious blasphemy, the zeal us editors would have discovered lurking in the tale. It is very rational and sensible to believ nize the eternal separation of the South from the North. We will listen to no terms which do not mortals, but very absurd and dangerous to con ceive that our own departed friends, who love us do the same! What profound philosophers hristianity has for its defenders!

Are we to infer from this that it is discovered o be irrational to trust in God for His watchful providence over us, and gratefully to recognize is hand in such instances of deliverances from daner, as that related in the preceding story; while is perfectly rational to attribute them to our deceased friends, and render them our homage and gratitude, accordingly? Whither will this new faith conduct us, if we follow it? Shall we consistently carry out the theory, by transferring from Divine Providence to our deceased friends the great events of life which depend upon the minute, or are composed of them? Are our deceased friends better able to watch over and take care of us than is our Infinite Father in Heaven Or is he too dignified, or too busy, with more im portant matters, to attend to our wants? Well may we retort the inquiry-" What profound philosophers;" the new rival to "Christianity has for its defenders ?"

### THE WAR.

The siege of Charleston.-Moultrie

urrendered. Operations on Morris Island. We regret to be obliged to state that the an nouncement that Fort Moultrie had shown the white flag, proves to have been premature. Up to the 15th, which is our latest date from Charles ton Bar, she still held out. Our forces are actively engaged in constructing batteries on the upper end of Morris Island. Forts Moultrie and ohnson fire upon them, and we return the compliment from Fort Gregg. The rebels have two 15-inch guns in Fort Moultrie. The enemy still persists in keeping flag and garrison at Fort Sumter; no attempt has been made, by Union forces, to occupy it, since the failure of the boat expedition. Commander Daniel Ammen has assumed the position of Chief-of-Staff with Admiral Dahlgren. Great confidence is expressed in his energy and ability. There has been a rumor that Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren were times, the writ of habeas corpus affords to him: and that, in consequence, it opens the door to ex-

The Army of the Potomac is now on the Rapidan. Hill and Ewell are on the opposte side of the river, and dispute our crossing. Several skirmishes have occurred with varying success. The enemy have attempted to recross Disorganization and re-construct but have been driven back; our forces have also been repulsed in an attempt to proceed. It is reported that Gen. Lee is in Richmond, and that he has gone to reinforce Bragg. There is a report, through rebel sources, that Gen, Lee is uperseded by Joe Johnston. Our army is reported in excellent condition, and good spirits. A more serious engagement is shortly ex.

Arkun-as.-Little Rock, which had no viously been evacuated by the enemy, was occued by our forces, under Gen. Steele, on the 10th. Our cavalry, under Gen. Davidson, immediately started in pursuit of the enemy, who was n full retreat South.

Gen. Blunt, in his recent campaign, marched 250 miles in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared from the rebels 1000 square miles of erritory. Refugees from the rebel conscription come into Gen. Blunt's lines by the hundred Supply trains are moving regularly from Fort Smith to Fort Blunt. Fort Smith will be the headquarters of operations during the winter.

From the South-West. - Despatches from Chattanooga, are to the 17th. All was quiet at present. The rebels still retain possession of the gaps of Pigeon Mountain, and about is occasional skirmishing. Our army is in fine health and spirits. Gen. Rosecrans reports that rebel conscripts are coming to him by the hun dreds, and desire to join the Union forces. He leclares that Tennessee is more loyal than Ohio, Gen. Burnside has complied with the President's request, and withdrawn his resignation. Over 1000 rebel prisoners have recently been sent to consent to the interment .- "Hark, from the North, from Cumberland Gap. It is reported that Longstreet has recently arrived at Resaca. Ga., with 20,000 men. Resaca is a point on the Western Georgia railroad, about 40 miles southeast from Chattanooga.

A Movement Towards Texas is whispered; but the Government keeps its own ouncil, and enterprising newspaper correspondent's are unable to gleam anything definite con-

The Indians of Minnesota. Skirmish and Federal victory.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863. M. gor-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief,

U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. The following despatch, dated "Headquarters forth-West Expedition, Camp White, Stone Hill

GENERAL :- Yesterday we surprised over 400 dges of hostile Indians; fought them, and ispersed them; killed over 100; destroyed all teir camp, and all their property. I have in my

ands many prisoners.
"Alfred Schly, Brig.-Gen. Com'dg. "To John Pope, Major-Gen. Com'dg.

The Rebels in West Virginia.-Their reatening aspect.—Gen. Sam. Jones is said ave command of the rebel forces in Wester Virginia, consisting of about 8000 men, divide into two brigades. He is assisted by Gen. In boden's cavalry, 1500 strong. A raid by thes forces is expected shortly to take place.

Captures.-The schooner Robert Knowle or shippers to know that vessels under riolating the blockade, unless a special permi has been granted for that purpose.

About a dozen blockade runners, with \$30,000

worth of property in their possession, were re-cently captured, and brought to Point Lookout, the southern part of Maryland,

### MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

Gen. Rosecrans' Army. Great build near Chattanooga. A close contest. Terrib highting. No decisive wult. The contest pro

The storm long pending in the South-west has t length, burst. A general engagement between ien. Rosecrans and Gen. Bragg (reinforced, it is said, by forces from Charleston and Virginia), ook place on Saturday, and was probably reewed yesterday. The particulars as contained n despatches in this morning's papers, we give

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE ) CUMPERLAND, CRAWFISH SPRINGS, GA., C. Sant. 19, 1863. Saturday, Sept. 19, 1863. A desperate engagement commenced this

orning at 11 o'clock.
The rebels made a heavy attack on the corps f Gen. Thomas, forming the left wing of our rmy, and at the same time they attacked the Gen. McCook's and Gen. Crittenden's troops ere thrown into the engagement as convenie

n the march at the time.

The fight on the left was of a very desperate haracter. The enemy were repulsed, but on being re-enforced, regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven, after a Gen. Thomas' forces then charged the rebels or nearly a mile and a half, punishing them

About two o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels nade a fierce dash on our centre, composed of the divisions of Gens. Van Cleve and Reynolds. Gen. Van Cleve's forces were struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed telloack, until Gen. Carter's line was broken, and he troops became much scattered.

right, then pushed forward their forces vigorously toward the Gap, and, after a hard fight, recovered the ground which had been lost on the extrem The fight disclosed the intention of the rebels.

which evidently was to get between us and Chat tancoga.

11 a. m., ended about 6 p. m. Gen. Palmer, who had gathered together our scattered forces, and Gen. Negley, who had been sent from the right flank to feel the center, pu-hed forward, and re-established our line, as it had been before the battle began, along the Chickamauga Creek. The country where the battle was fought is

level, but thickly overgrown with small tumber and brushwood, and is very unfavorable for the use of artillery, very little of which was used. The casualties in wounded are heavy, but supremely light in killed, for so heavy a musketry

engagement.

The fight on the left was one continuous roll of musketry, for an hour or more.

No General officers were injured. Col. Heg and Col. Bradley, commanding bri

gades, were wounded. Col. Jones, of the 36th Ohio Regiment, and Col Carroll and Major Vannetta, of the 10th Indiana Regiment were also wounded

Lieut. Jones, of Company A, 10th Indiana Regiment, was killed.
Lieut.-Col. Hunt, of the 40th Kentucky Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, of the 2d

Regiment, were wounded.
Lieut. Degraw, Lieut. Ludlow, and Lieut. Fessenden, of Battery H, 5th Artillery, were wound Lieut. Boyd, of Battery I, 4th Artillery, and Capt. Brown, of the 31st Illinois Regiment, were

wounded.
Capt. Searles, Assistant Adjutant-General of Starkweather's Brigade, was killed.
Battery H, of the 5th Artillery, was lost, and afterward recaptured by the 79th Indiana Regi-

The battle is not yet over. It will probably be renewed to-morrow. Rebel prisoners represent that the corps of Gens. Hill, Polk, Johnston, and Longstreet were in the

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20. Rosecrans, in a dispatch to Halleck! says: "In the early part of the fight, the rebels drove us none distance, capturing seven guns. Later he action, however, we drove the enemy, reunwing all our lost ground, and capturing t resenting forty-five regiments, were captured but forces." The battle was probably renewe

The World and Herald of this morning, under Postscript," give telegrams from St. Louis, dated Sept. 21st-12-45 A. M., stating that Gen. Rosecrans has been "badly beaten," and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga. No particulars are given. This story may or may not be true. The fact that an ocean steamer leaves New York to-day, for Europe, recalls to mind the " Charles-ton black ale" hoax, and bids us be cautious, Tomorrow we shall probably know the truth. It is doubtless true that Gen. Bragg has bee

ginia, and that the rebels have determined to hope that Gen. Burnside will arrive on the spot a time to re-enforce Rosecrans.

Virginia.-There is a report from Fortres mroe that Richmond, and indeed the State of inginia, is being abandoned by the Confederates. This probably arises from the fact that the bulk

From Gen. Meade's army, we only learn that kirmishing continues along the Rapidan. It is not supposed that the rebel army is in full force there, at present. Will Gen. Meade move forward? If not, why not? Now is the time!

The Siege of Charleston.-We have ews from Charleston Harbor to Wednesday, the filt inst. by the steamship McClellan. Gen. Gilhore was mounting heavy guas on the upper part of Morris Island for the purpose of bom-barding Charleston, and although Fort Samter was still held by the rebels, the siege was pro-gressing inverably. The fire from the rebel

Salane Pass. Tremendous bomberdment. Re-

disembark, owing to the marshy nature of the ground and excessively shallow water. Upon the guadants Clifton, Suchem, and Arisana, therefore, dovelved the whole task of attacking the batter.

The develved the whole task of attacking the batter.

The develved the whole task of attacking the batter. ing the advantage, but unfortunately, the Sach-or grounded broadside to the Rebel fleet, and isfaction to all the people. em grounded broadside to the Rebel heet, and very soon she was riddled and left an utter words. The Arizona's great draft of water would not admit of her nesser approach to the batteries, and the Clifton was compelled to e-say the task of and the Clifton was compelled to e-say the task of the clifton was compelled to e-say the task of the 100th Ohio Regiment, was attackthrough the center of the ship, crashing inery in pieces and effecually destroying tautly to with Iraw, unable to cope singly with the enemy. Beside the vessel's crews, we lost as prisoners us soldiers who were acting as sharp-shooters. The numbers killed and wounded are

#### TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Gen. Rosecrans' Army. The great conict. The relat army 140,000 strong. Our army

Saturday was renewed on Sunday, and that we have not won a victory. Whether we have authered a defeat, and how severe a one, is yet to be ascertained. The rebel army was much larger than Gen. Rosecrans had anticipated; the

ga. These reports cannot both be

can only hope that the latter is the

Washington, Monday, Sept. 21, 1863. Such parts of Gen. Rosecrans' army official s concerning the battles of Saturday ad Sunday, as are deemed proper for publication, is presumed, will be sent to the press to-

The general summing up is, that after two days evere fighting, in which Gen. Rosecrans, with eatly inferior forces, bore the shock of one fred and forty thousand rebels, comprising armies of Bragg and Johnston, half of Lee's my, and all of Pemberton's scattered troops could be gathered together, he deemed it Tulent to fall back upon Chattanooga, which he

At last account, he had established commun cations with the cavalry of Gen. Burnside, who is severely censured for not having arrived

Two of Rosecrans' divisions are reported not to have behaved very well. It is believed that losecrans' will soon be put in a position to en-able him to resume the offensive. Meantime, he is thought to be strong enough to hold his | pation policy."

There is, at least, reason to believe that the attention of what remains of Lee's army will soon

Washington, Monday, Sept. 21. The National Republican says:

The enemy attacked Rosecrans again day morning at 9 o'clock, with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day. According to the latest accounts received here up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, which left Chatoga at 8 o'clock last evening, two, and only of Gen. Rosecrans' divisions gave way in atter panic and confusion. But, from 8000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied, and got back to eir places; while the remainder of the army not given away or retreated, and at the

est moment was driving the advance of the army back. This we know is the lafest news here. The number of killed and wounded on both sides, will probably not fall short of thirty thousand

A lengthly despatch in the Herald, dated

add that our forces did not fall back till gle for national honor and national existence? night.

We hope to receive more intelligible statenents before we go to press. Meantime we will content ourselves with the assurance that, although we have not won a battle, we have not suffered a disastrous defeat; and that if Gen. Rosecrans is speedily re-enforced, as it is intimated he will be, we may yet triumph over the combined forces of the enemy.

Pursuit of guerrillas in Virginia. Information has reached Washington that at noon on Friday last, Col. Lowell, in command of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, and detachments of the 13th and 16th New York Cavalry, started ut in pursuit of the guerrilla White. Col Lowell ound that White had crossed Goose Creek at Cockrell's Ford, and crossed the country in nearly a straight line toward Mount Gilead and Hughesville, passing near Ball's Mills at 11 o'clock that The trail of White's men was discovered early on the morning of the 19th, and was fol-owed to a point near Mount Gilead. Satisfac-

tory evidence then appearing that White was back on the Snickersville Road, Col. Lowell returned to Dover and Aldie, to camp. As the result of the expedition, three of White's men were captured and one killed. Four citizens on horseack were also arrested under supicious circumstunces. In some of the places visited by Col. Lowell he was informed that White had notified the Rebels that they had been conscripted; but no steps, it appears, had been taken to force them into the Rebel service. It was currently reported it Aldie that both White and Moseby had received orders to leave Loudon County, and move searer to the main body of Lee's army. All the guerrillas that have been recently at home have gone West within a day or two.

North Carolina. Arrival of additional chel forces.—Intelligence from Newbern, N. C., nnounces the arrival of a large force of the enemy at Kinston, the main body consisting of Imboden's Cavalry from Virginia. It is thought the object of their presence is to keep down all opposition among the North Carolinians to the

Captures.-The Navy Department has reseived information of the capture of the schooner flying Scad by the steamer Princess Royal, on 12th ult. She was from Brazos, Texas and loaded with cotton. The United States bark Gem of the Sea, on the 31st ult., off Charleston Harbor, Florida, captured the sloop Richard, five tuns burden, loaded with eight and a half bales of cotlideas of a conversative character on this slavery

Operations of Guerrillas on the Mississippi.-Rear Admiral Porter, writing to

The river below seems quiet. There has been The Expedition to Texas. Naval Battle transportation. A body of guerrillas attacked the gunboat Champion from behind the levee, while she was conveying a body of troops below. The troops passed on safely, and the Champion Example 1 to New Orleans. It is port of the steamship Columbia, from New Orleans, we have particulars of an expedition under Gen. Franklin to the mouth of the Sabiae River, Texas, which has proved unsuccessful. On arriving at the place designed for the landing of the troops, outside the chase with his division. As I came up, I over-energy's fortifications, it was found impossible to took a part of the Marine brigade, under Colonel

and they came gallantly up to the work. The disardment continued some time, gradually into improve the disastisfaction now existing in ng in briskness, until the vessels got within Genenal Price's army, and the next news we hear dendy opened a ferrific fire, in which they were lead by a fleet of three cotton-clad steamers and the leaves are will be allowed from the paper upon which their variables, with the forts, when the enemy will be that General Steele has possession of Little themselves. Comparing the dates of the three leaves are written, unless are written, unle oper further up the river. At first the fire in Arkansas, and that with proper steps she will be in the Union again in forty-days. Lieutenant y, and we seemed clearly to be get- Bache captured a Colonel Matlock, who was on a

> road, by 1,800 rebels under General Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrended to overpowering num-

Louisiana .- A dispatch from Cairo states that an expedition, under General Riker, from Natchez to Alexandria, La., captured several cannon and destroyed a fortilication at that place. A large quantity of mules, stores and cattle, were

#### FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M. Better news from Rosecrans.-The

also captured.

Evening Past of this afternoon contains the follow-

has received intelligence from General Rosecrans' army this morning. is meagre, and somewhat contradictory. that previously received. This news is of a more cheering character than

The government has made preparations for

### POLITICAL.

Mr. John Brough of Ohio. MARTINSBURG, KNOX. Co., O., SEPT. 15, 1863.

I read in the Principia of Aug. 20, a letter ss, failed to co-operate with Gen. from "a soldier in the army," giving an extract It is stated that on Saturday he was from a speech of John Brough in Toledo, to show capturing Jonesboro, a comparative- that Brough was an intensely pro-slavery man. I that brough was an include, a company that post, nearly 200 miles east from have read that speech, and do not remember, that impression on the public mind, I will send you for publication, an extract from a speech Brough made in Cleveland, on the evening of June 27th., after his nomination for Governor, also an exre probably quite as reliable as anything tract of a speech he made at Marietta, oh June They do not agree, as our readers 10, before his nomination. I send you all of Which to accept and which reet, or whether to attempt to strike an even ery, and any person wishing to see all of these speeches, can do so by reference to the Daily Cincinnati Commercial, of June 11th, and July 1st.

From the above extracts I believe Mr. Brough to be right on the war and Slavery question. Yours for the cause of God and Humanity,

ROBERT DAWSON. THE EXTRACTS.

From Mr. Brough's speech at Marietta, June

"He attributed the cause of the war to a desire n the part of the South to extend slavery as a balance of power against the growth North, and after pushing this policy as far as the Democratic party would allow, they broke up that party in Charleston and Baltimore, to get it out of the way, so that they might dissolve the Union. But the first shock of war was the deathstroke to slavery, and as it had caused the war. to say nothing of other mischief, the Union could and should never be reinstated with this element of destruction in it. Its destruction, however, was the work of the rebellion, and it was folly for people to complain of the President's emanci-

From his speech at Cleveland, June 27. The South has gone into this war without an object. For the last twenty-five years they have been plotting the destruction of your Government. They desired to change your institutions, and build up an oligarchy founded on African slavery. They had possession of your Executive, and turned it into an engine to aid their purposes. They have forced the present issue upon you, and you have nothing to do but to fight it out, or turn your backs and submit to humiliating subjection.
There is no middle course. That man who is not with this Government to-day, is against it. " But," say these reasoners, "the Constitution gives us the right to discuss and abuse the Government, and we'll sow the seeds of disaffection in the army abread, and discourage enlistments at home and to prevent it you will establish a military despot-ism." They are already commencing their work. In the Convention which preceded the Convention on account of which I am now speaking, a com-mittee of twenty the mittee of twenty-three was appointed to draft resolutions. One of the committee, I am happy to say, a most respectable gentlemen, has stepped aside. [Cheers.] Those resolutions, twenty-three A lengthly despatch in the Herald, dated "Chattanooga, Sept. 22" (this morning), professes to give details of the battle of Sunday. It represents that our troops, particularly Gen. Thomas' corps, displayed the most wonderful heroism, that our losses were comparatively small, not exceeding 2000 in killed and wounded, that we captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, with

session of their blood, and the brand of pollution derer, that men might know them ever after! [Cheers.]

Let no young man go with that faction. Non

dren forever.

My friends, it is verging on the Sabbath-day.

If I have not been a deeply religious man, I must, t least, now that I am a candidate, observe the outward signs. I wish to say one word of the meeting last night. I read the speech of Judge hurman with pain-not from anything in it, course which will shame him. Judge Thurman says that if "Slavery were restored to its original oring these Southerners back. They had every branch of the Government in their hands except the rebellion. the Executive and yet they commenced this war. It is because they did not wish, in any event, to remain, that they made their preparations to go

I think of Slavery as Othello said of Desde-

"Yes she must die, or else she'll betray more men." Slavery must die, else it will make more wars. Should we patch up a peace now with the bur-den of servitude still carking in the national exstence, in less than ten years we would be mak-

It is wickedness to make peace with such a cause of dissension, trammeling our future prosperity. It is wickedness to yield up that for which our blood and treasure have been poured with a fervor and generosity worthy any age that the form of this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism. Col. Seymour (Tho's II.) arrived here this merning, and expected by politicians. A man really fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism. Col. Seymour (Tho's II.) arrived here this merning, and expected his views in this relation in almost the who are turned aside by these selfish motives of narrow and unperiotic suggestion, will have something for which to feel relentless self-contempt as long as memory holds its power in the

question. I have changed my views. I now see the impossibility of permanent success in our Republic, as long as any portion of it is afflicted in power but that which fanatical passion on the the Navy Department, from Cairo, under date of September 15, says:

With the leprous disease. Either slavery must be torn out, root and branch, or our Government Discussing the question of Right,—of abstract will exist no longer.

REMARKS.—The article furnished by "AN OHIO Soldier' in the Principia of Aug. 20, contained an extract from Mr. Brough's speech at Dayton, July 4, in which he said :-

When the war is over and the country restored and safe, I would let the people" [i. e. of the South | "have this thing" [i. e. slavery | "they love so well; I would not interfere with it, it is theirs,

The complaint of "AN OHIO SOLDIER" was, not but that the extracts from his speech, which he sent us, showed him to be inconsistent with himself. Of this, our readers, with the additional exslaveholders, after the war is over, shall "enjoy

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Habeas Corpus suspended. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES-

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States has ordained that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety existing on the third day of March, 1863 rebellion is still existing; and, whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States in Congress Assembled, that during the present insurrection the Presi dent of the United States, whenever, in his judg ment, the public safety may require, is authorize to suspend the privilege of the writ of babeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and, whereas, in the judg ment of the President, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in cases whereby the authority of the President of the Federal Government, and presented his the United States, the military, naval and civil credentials at the State Department. Mr. Cortes officers of the United States, or any of them, hold either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or enlisted in belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the rules and articles of war, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service. Another despatch says that on Burnside was within 30 miles of have read that speech, and do not remember, that it contained the idea of Mr. Brough's being a pro-slavery man. Therefore to correct a wrong suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall,

by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States to take distinct notice of the suspension, and give i full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases

made and provided. "In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,

and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth." ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Effect of the President's Proclamathe writ of habeas corpus has created a sensation throughout the entire country. Conscripts who indulged the hope that disloyal Judges would provide a way of escape for them have determined to pay the commutation-fee, furnish substitutes, or respond in person to the summons from the Provost-Marshal. Deserters who have been play-Provost Marshal. Deserters who have been playing hide-and-seek, or staying away from the army under the cover of forged furloughs, realize the fact that the Government is in earnest, and are hastening back to their camps. Every train of cars that comes to the city, and every steamer that the course who have the city and every steamer that the course who have the city and every who have that stops at our wharves, brings men who have out-stayed their furloughs or who have left the army without permission. Staiwart and symmetrical men from different parts of the country are coming here constantly to offer themselves as substitutes for drafted men who can obtain for them the fee of \$300. In the mean time, volunteer enlistments continue to add brave fellows to our troops. Thus the work goes on. Several thousand conscripts and substitutes from different parts of the State have been sent from Riker's Island to the army, and from New-Dorp a large force of volunteers have gone in the same direct. force of volunteers have gone in the same direc-tion. Just before the issuing of the Proclamation, some of the courts commenced the work of libera-ting the conscripts. In Buffalo, Rochester, Syra-cuse, Albany, New York, and elsewhere, the Government by withholding men from the army; but the suspension of the writ has spoiled all with the wandering Executives and itinerant of the Pa their plans. Since the commencement of the Rebellion, one disloyal man, by the use of the power given to him in the writ of habeas corpus, has taken from the ranks of our volunteers a large number of men. A few such Copperheads scattered ever the State could in a few weeks, undo taken from the ranks of our volunteers a large number of men. A few such Copperheads scat-tered ever the State could, in a few weeks, undo

small, not exceeding 2000 in killed and wounded, that we captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, with 1300 men, that the battle raged fearfully all day, and is destined to exceeding 2000 in killed and wounded, they could to thwart the glorious designs of the heroic Fathers of the Republic? What right have they more than the members of the Harthaut again reported. The Richmond Whig says that he died on the 25th of July at his residence in Huntersville, Texas. He was 70 years of age.

The death of Gen. Sam. Houston is again reported. The Richmond Whig says that he died on the 25th of July at his residence in Huntersville, Texas. He was 70 years of age.

Spanish ingates had bomboarded the latter city, he died on the 25th of July at his residence in Huntersville, Texas. He was 70 years of age.

A passenger on board the Plantagenet state-

These men had, perhaps, a quasi legal right to act as they did; and yet, how upon both generations there rests the pall of dishonor, the pall of shame, how the taint of leprosy has taken possession of their blood, and the brand of pullution session of their blood, and the brand of pullution session of their blood, and the brand of pullution session of their blood, and the brand of pullution session of their blood, and the brand of pullution session of their blood, and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their blood and the brand of pullution session of their and the brand of pullution session of their as the field from time to time had left our villages, and that the boundaries of port an Plate, and that the boundaries of Port an Plate, and that the boundaries of Port and Plate, and the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children. twenty steps without either crutches or stick. Dr is upon their brows, placed there by Divine Jus-tice, as it was on the forchead of the first mur-ing the last seven months, has left Caprera, his

patient no longer requiring his services. Gen. Lewis Cass has been very low, but is now believed to be recovering. He is now eightycan afford it. Let him regard the feelings of those who come after him. Let him not give his posterity cause to regret his having lived. Dishonor and disgrace will mantle him and his chillege to be recovering. He is now eighty-one years old, having been born in 1782. In that year were also born John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Da niel Webster and Martin Van Buren. Benton, Da niel Webster and Martin Van Burenall dead.

Disloyalty of Frank Pierce.-The voluminous correspondence of Jeff. Davis recently captured by our troops at Jackson, have brought to light many hidden secrets of the rebellion. Not but because I gathered therefrom the manner in the least among these is the following letter of pecting the war was found to be earnest and which, by party lines, he had been driven into a Frank Pierce, which was sent to the Concord (N. H.) Democrat, by Capt. Wm. H. Gibbs, of the 15th atus we would have peace." You may go down Illinois, now at Natchez, Miss. It proves-if on your knees in supplication and you can not proof were needed-the sympathy and complicity of a certain school of northern politicians with CLARENDON HOTEL, Jan. 6, 1860.

My DEAR FRIEND: I wrote you an unsatisfac-

tory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shepley, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with you as the standard bearer, in 1860, than under the auspices of any other leader. The feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is, I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New-England. Our people are looking for "the Com-ing Man." One who is raised by all the elements be straining every nerve and devoting every cap-ability toward the reinstatement of our national dignity, firmly upon its ancient throne, and those have been done to the Democracy of the North. I do not believe that our friends at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling hurrying at his moment to the pitch of intense exasperation etween those who respect their political obligapower to secene, I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood tionists that dire calemity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely, STREETS, BETWEEN THE TWO CLASSES OF CITIZENS TO AND SCOUT CONTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS, WILL, IF WE EVER REACH THE ARBITRAMENT OF ARMS, FIND OCof Mrs. Pierce's health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service. I that Mr. Brough was "intensely pro-slavery," have tried to impress upon our people, especially in N. H. and Connecticut, where the only elechat while our Union meetings are all in the righ direction, and well enough for the present, they tracts now furnished, will be able to judge for will not be worth the paper upon which their latest and most mature opinion. Also, whether cause of "Personal Liberty" have been placed they themselves are willing to concede that the upon our Statute books. I shall look with deep terest, and not without hope, for a decided

change in this relation.

Ever and truly your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE, Hon, JEFF, Davis, Washington, D. C.

Services at the Shiloh Church-Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath evening last, to the memory of the colored men killed in the late riots. Interesting details of the manner of their death were given by Mr. Vincent Colyer and the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. The attendance was large and respectable, and the most profound attention was paid to the addresses that were made. Mr. Colyer gave a graphic account f the death of Abraham Franklin, Peter Houston, pool, the London Morning Post says: Villiam Jones, James Costello, Mr. Williams, Vm. Johnson Augustus Stuart, Jeremiah Robin-Reed, and Samuel Johnson. The Rev. Mr. Gar nett followed in his usual felicitous manner. He aid that slavery was the cause of the riot, and more respected than before. A small tract "To the Memory of the Martyrs" was distributed at

the close of the deeply interesting services. An Ambassador from Mexico.-Gen Cortes, a prominent Liberal in Mexico, arrived in Washington last Saturday, on a special and imofficers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody. does not replace Senor Remero, who is still the representative of the Juarez Government at Washngton, although now temporarily absent in

> Senor Corpancho, the Peruvian Minister at Mexico, is expected in this City this week. He received his passports from the Forey Junta, ac-companied with a request to leave the City of Mexico in twenty-four hours.

> The Indians desire peace .- General Sibley has received a letter from Father Andre, a Catholic elergyman at Pembina, stating that he ad been waited upon by seven Sioux chiefs, who wished him to inform General Sibley that the Indians desired to make peace with the whites and to deliver up every Indian cogaged in the

> massacre. John G. Scott, Dem., is elected to Congress in the IIId District of Missouri, in place of John W. Noell, Unionist, deceased. Scott's majority over Lindsay, Union, is 489. Seven counties made no returns, and in the others the voting was very irregular. No votes were given in the army, or if they were none are returned.

Practical Emancipation.-The following letter is an example of the mode in which emancipation is being effected in Missouri; To Conductor of P. C. RR.: Mo., September 3.

The negro man, Jacob, who bears this pass and his wife Susan, have permission to travel on your road to Atchison, Kansas, to make their home in that place. They also have the privilege to travel back to visit their friends here, any time they wish to do so. If they can't make a living in Kansas they can go anywhere they may de-sire. They have been good servants, and will be good citizens wherever they may go. They have permission to take their goods with them to Kan-

JACOB S. KELLY.

Captains Sawyer and Flynnoung officer recently released from the Libby prison in Richmond, furnishes the following information in relation to Captains Sawyer and Flynn who were condemned to death by Jeff. Davis:--Captains Sawyer and Flyun, it will be remembered, have been condemned to death in retalia-tion for the execution by General Burnside of two rebel officers caught recruiting within his lines.
The Richmond mob demanded the death of these brave and patriotic men, but the authorities were deterred by the threatened fate of Winder and Lee, held by us at Fortress Monroe. Captains Sawyer and Flynn are confined in a sort of cage or bin partitioned off from the cellar of the build-ing. Measured by the eye, it appeared not larger than six-feet by eight. The only light and air are admitted through a hole near the ceiling. about a foot square, through which also the food is passed down twice a day. This den is damp, dark, and most shockingly filthy; and the unfo tunate victims of rebel hatred are enduring within it, a living death from day to day. The plan seems to be, since their cowardly tormentors dare not shoot or hang them, to torture their lives away by this long agony, and then report them as having died of sickness.

tered ever the State could, in a few weeks, unuo
the work accomplished by the draft, and secure
—what they so devoutly desire—the delay coveted
by the Confederates.—Tribune.

Confederacy, at Marietta, Ga. The Charleston
propers will next join the flying caravan, and
probably locate at Columbia, the capital of South
Carolina.

Garibaldi, after a year of suffering, is now ert an important influence. The large number of that no warning whatever had been given to the upon actual inspection, the streets were found thronged, depots were crowded, hotels filled, and at farm houses along the road the farmers were found as usual. Business, which they had expected to find stagnant, if not entirely suspended was brisk, the stores being filled with purchasers. the streets crowded with drays, wharves filled with merchandise; and in the country farmers pursued their customary avocations. In short, as one of them expressed himself, "If they had not come from the immediate vicinity of actual war, and were it not for the war news in the daily papers, no one would ever suppose that the nation was engaged in such a tremendous conflict as is now going on." The general tenor of the conversation of all with whom they talked resdecided in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the contest, and against any compromise with armed ebels. They became impressed with all these facts, and several expressed the conviction that the North could carry on the war, furnishing men and means, for the next twenty years, if need be An incident which occurred during the journey ings of the distinguished party, may be here in troduced. As the gentlemen were dining, one day the intelligence of the demolition of Fort Sumter was received and announced at table. So thorougly had these grave diplomats become imbued with the spirit of the North, that they gave three hearty cheers, whereupon the Secretary of State arose and very soberly and slyly remarked that he "certainly could not object to their enthusiasm, nor take offence at their cheering, but he begged to remind them, as neutrals, such demonstrations were somewhat out of character."
The gentlemen are said to have enjoyed this

quiet joke very much .-- "Brooklyn Tim A task for the Copperheads.-Orders from their masters .- "The North has a struggle to go through, before she can prosper and be free—
a struggle not with us, but with the elements of fanction and crime in her own bosom. The can-cer is there, and it must be cut out—the sooner the better. A war with the South does not mend the matter. It is not true that to stop the war with us is ruin to the North. We know not how a sane man can thus argue. To attain the firm ground of a prosperous society and a conservative iovernment, the course of the North is a plain one. The war with the South must be stopped, and that as speedily as possible. But this is only half the work. It is all that our interests abso lutely require, but not all that humanity would each other countries to do in their behalf. The conservative men of the North must put down and crush out the Abolition, infidel and agrarian ele-ment in their midst, before they can ever hope for solid peace in their own borders. Short of this. there is for them no safety; no hope of order, progress, or rational liberty. Let them dally with or postpone this duty, and severe convulsions, far eclipsing the French revolution, are before them.
To accomplish this needful work, a revolution by arms is the necessary and proper means. Let them set to work at once. Lincoln may be apparently strong, but so was Robespierre before the Convention placked up courage to oppose him. One bold effort by the Northern Democra-cy, and his power will topple to the ground, far more swiftly even than the edifice of tyranny was constructed. Nor will it cost much blood to effeet it. It will most certainly not coast as much is will flow off their own blood from submission to a single conscription. And, when they get the power in their hands, they will do well to show no foolish pity to any of the leaders of this Re publican party-to Lincoln, Seward, Greeler and the rest. One and all, they richly deserve the gallows and if the Democrats fail to inflict the doom, in

any case, upon these miscreants, the world will wonder, and history record it as a lamentable acof folly."-Richmond Sentinel.

#### FOREIGN.

Europe.-The City of Cork and Hecla have bark "JEFF, DAVIS," belonging to what is known in England as the "Dixie Line," was launched recently, at Liverpool, for the rebel service. She is a consort of the Virginia and Richmond, lately completed for the Confederate government. Concerning the rebel rams now building, in Liver-

"There is now, we believe, little doubt that, up der the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act, the are to be detained by Government. The allegation against them is that they are fitted out for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against t United States. On the other hand, it is contended that they were built by order of a French house for the late Pasha of Egypt who gave the firm commission for the coinage of a large sum ( money, in France, and for the construction of two steam rams in England. The money was duly coined, and received in Egypt. The vessels wer and his successor repudiated that part of the con-

"What the French House intends to do with them is not known. The accusation is that they are destined for war with a friendly power. They will consequently be detained, and a court of law will determine whether, under the terms of the Foreign Eulistment act, the detention is legal, or whether the owners can recover them from the

hands of the Government." We hope this is correct, and that the British Government has, at length, been brought to see that there is a point beyond which THE PEOPLE will not allow it to go. The Emancipation Society had again memoralized Farl Russell on the subject of rebel rams. The report that Jeff. Davis had decided upon arming half-a-million negroes had reached England, and was variously commented upon. It was received with some distrust. Presuming it true, it was received by some as a confession of weakness, and by others as a masterly stroke of policy, by which President Lincoln had been checkmated. The steamer Miriam had arrived in Liverpool, from Bermuda with nearly 1,000 bales of cetten. She reported the trade between Wilmington and Bermuda to be increasing. A British subje amed Belshaw writes a lengthy statement to Earl Russell, detailing outrages committed upon him, at the South, by the conscription and draft agents of the rebel Government.

concluded the contract with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to lay down, next summer, a ca ble between Ireland and Newfoundland. Queen Victoria has returned to England from

the Continent. The reports concerning the authorship of the notorious pamphlet on France, Mexico, and the "Confederate States," still widely differ. Accordding to one account, it was issued at the expense of Erlanger, the Confederate loan contractor,

The question of a treaty of alliance between the Emperor Napoleon and Jeff. Davis, is freely discussed in Paris journals. The Patrie and other papers favor such a step, pointing out the ad vantages to France of countenance in her Mexican schemes, and suggesting that terms might be made in the treaty for the speedy abolition of slavery by the Confederates.

Three members of the Mexican deputation despatched to tender the crown to the archduke Maximillian, had arrived at Paris. It is now reported that Maximillian will accept upon these wo conditions: "A unanimous appeal to him, rom the Mexican people, and the moral and material co-operation of the Western Powers, in the establishment of a respected and stable government."

Secretary Seward's recent circular is not well eceived in France.

Frequent engagements between the Russians and Poles continue to be reported. The French ournals say that Russia will make some concessions of an unimportant character. West Indies - The insurrection .- Spanish

bombordment of Port au Plate. — The British steamer Plantagenet, Capt. Bennett, from Kingston, Jamaica, 5th, and Port au Prince, 7th, with merchandise to Waldron & Booth, arrived week. She left, at Port an Prince, the bark Wilhelmina, for New York, waiting cargo. News had been received, at Port au Prince,

Notwithstanding the assault, the inhabitants. who have rebelled against the Spanish Govern-

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.

The steamer Golden Age arrived, last night with dates from the City of Mexico, via Acapul o, to August 10th, only. (?)

The substance of the news is that the guerrillas, who occupied the main roads to the capital. had captured several French trains, causing much suffering from scarcity of provisions. Communication with Vera Cruz was constantly

interrupted.

The guerrillas occupied Jalapas and Orizaba Saligny, the French minister, had been poison d. and was dangerously ill in consequence. The ship John Kay, has arrived from Kana gawa, August 10. Japan continued unquiet. A British fleet-o elve vessels had sailed for the western shores of Japan to finish the punishment of the Daimois, who had recently been taken to task by the American and French men-of-war.

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In the mangrove of the tropics, they form

an enormous network in the water, and eatch

all the matter which floats down the streams,

when the tides and floods go down .- Shell-

fish are often found among the roots, and ac-

count for the stories of some of the earliest

discoverers of America, who said the oysters

grew on the branches of trees. Sometimes

the roots have no home in land or water, but

take themselves to some strong and healthy

trees, where they creep through the crevices

of the bark into them, and feed upon the very

life of the tree. These plants are called para-

sites. A stately palm is often covered with

the creepers of a parasite, which at last eats

out its very life, and the noble tree dies in its

treacherous embrace. Roots, wherever they

are, in the dark earth, or under the restless

waves, or on the bark of a foreign tree, are

ious to know what the new wood was, planted

#### Family Miscellang.

For the Principia. "THE HIGHER LAW,"

AS EXPOUNDED BY THE DEEDS OF REV. CHARLES T. TORREY.

The prison walls have lost their precious prey The soul released, triumphant, bursts away! Why was he shut within that gloomy cell? Come, ye oppressors, speak now-dare ve tell?

"He rashly ventured out to set at nought

"The needful statutes which OUR STATE had wrought "Up rose our indignation, when we saw "Him pour contempt upon our wholesome law."

On SINAL TORREY fixed his steady eve. Nor thought "two hundred years" of monstrous lie Could crush that LAW, or "sanctify" the plan. To make the sock the "property" of man.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., ) Sept. 11th, 1863.

#### From the Church of England Magazine. THE LOVED AND LOST

The loved and lost!" why do we call them lost, Because we miss them from our onward road? God's unseen angel o'er our pathway crossed, Looked on us all, and, loving them the most, Straightway relieved them from life's weary load

They are not lost; they are within the door

That shuts out loss; they are within the door.
That shuts out loss, and every hurtful thing—
With angels bright, and loved ones gone before,
In their Redeemer's presence evermore,
And God himself their Lord, and Judge, and King. And this we call a "loss!" O, selfish sorrow

of selfish hearts! O, we of little faith! Let us look round, some argument to borrow, Why we in patience should await the morrow. That surely must succeed this night of death.

Ay, look upon this dreary desert pathe thorns and thistles wheresoe'er we turn; What trials and what tears, what wrongs and wrath What stuggles and what strife the journey hath!

They have escaped from these; and, lo! we mor Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done, Who with his treasure strove the shore to reach, While with the raging waves he battled on,

as it not joy, where every joy seemed gone, To see his loved ones landed on the beach A poor waylarer, leading by the hand A little child, had halted by the well To wash from off her feet, the clinging sand,

and tell the tired young boy of that bright land Where, this long journey passed, they longed When, lo! the Lord, who many mansions had, Drew near, and looked upon the suffering twain: Then pitying spake, "Give me the little lad; in strength renewed, and glorious beauty clad.

Itid she make answer selfishly and wrong-Nay, but the woes I feel he too must share?" O rather, bursting into grateful song, she want her way rejoicing, and made strong To struggle on, since he was freed from care!

We will do likewise; death hath made no breach In love and sympathy, in hope and trust:
No outward sign or sound our ears can reach,
But there's an inward, spiritual speech
That greets us still, though mortal tongues be dust

It bids us do the work that they laid down-Take up the song where they broke off the strain So journeying till we reach the heavenly town,

And our lost loved ones will be found again

#### EPIGRAM.

Comment, disaient-ils. Saus philtres subtils, Etre aimes des belles 2"

How-without magic art-How who a woman's heart?

### THE SLAVES OF THE SOUTH.

MRS. KEMBLE'S BOOK. Dear Principia,

Allow me, through your columns, to commend to the favorable notice of your readers, "that most remarkable and thrilling picture of the interior, social life of the slaveholding section of these states," conveyed to us in Frances Anne Kemble's book-"The Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation;" published by HARPER & BROTHERS, of your city and sent by mail, postage free, on re-

ceipt of \$1 25. I wish the book could be in the hands of every American woman; for, although the record contained in its pages, "is a picture of conditions of human existence, which may have passed away from those Islands," they, being at present in the power of the Northern troops, I fear it is but too true a picture of expel slavery; and so it might, and sure the dark places, and habitations of cruelty existing all over the Southern Slaveholding States. It comes from a woman who was a of mere physical good attempted, the physical witness of the facts she presents to our notice. "an active, intelligent, strong-willed woman, capable to see for herself, strong enough, and active enough to examine closely, and able to describe what she saw; a woman, too, wellall who honor genius." Her testimony therefore becomes invaluable. In reading the book, I hardly knew which emotions predominated, wife, which are all merged in the mere physgrief, and indignation, at the horrors she reveals, or admiration of one who, chancing to it cannot be but from my words, and actions, find herself among these people, went about doing them good, as only a true and enlightened woman could do; showing them human sympathy, alleviating their distresses, listening with pity to their tales of sorrow, instructing and encouraging them, in every possible way, to improve their condition; and finally sharing with them what she calls her best possessions, gathering them about her on the Sabbath day, to read the Scriptures, and prayers to them. How like a gleam of sunshine must her coming among them have been! And now, by her book, how well she is pleading the cause of the poor and needy, and showing us, too, just what this people need, and how they

may be reached, and benefited. No thinking person can read her book withant. O, what a wide field for christian effort! and making the division of the Union an im-

idea of the book, I will make a few extracts. Mrs. Kemble thus describes a sunset scene.

"But then the sky-if no human chisel ever yet cut breath, neither did any human pen ever write light; if it did, mine should spread out be fore you the unspeakable glories of these South ern heavens, the saffron brightness of the morning, the blue, intense, brilliancy of noon, the golden splendor, and the rosy softness of sunset. Italy, and Claude Lorraine may go hang themselves together! Heaven itself does not seem brighter or more beautiful to the imagination than these surpassing pageants of fiery rays, and piled-up beds of orange, golden clouds with edges too bright to look on, scattered wreaths of faintest rosy bloom amber streaks and pale green lakes between, and amid sky, all blue and rose tints mingled, a spectacle to make one fall over the side of the boat, with one's head broken off with looking adoringly upward, but which on paper means nothing.

And here is another little scrap.

-"I have seen many babies on this plantation, who were quite as pretty as white children and this very day, stooped to kiss a little sleeping creature, that lay on its mother's knees, in the Infirmary—as beautiful a specimen of a sleeping infant as I ever saw. The caress excited the irrepressible delight of all the women present -- poor creatures! who seemed to forget that I was a woman, and had children myself, and bore a woman's and a mother's heart toward them and theirs. But wisely it is said that use is second nature, and the contempt and neglect to which these poor people are used make the commonest expressions of human sympathy appear a boon, and gracious condescension."

At another time she visits their cabins,

which, she tells us, "consist of one room about 12 feet by 15 with a couple of closets smaller and closer than the state-rooms of a ship, divided off from the main-room and each other by rough wooden partitions, in which the inhabitants sleep. They have almost all of them a rude bedstead, with the gray moss of the forests for a mattress, and filthy, pestilental-looking blankets for a Two families, sometimes eight and covering. mere wooden frames, pinned as it were, to the requires. earth, by a brick chimney outside, whose enormous aperture within pours down a flood of air, but little counteracted by the miserable spark of fire, which hardly sends an attenuated thread of lingering smoke up its huge throat; share in the soul-destroying work of intempera wide ditch runs immediately back of these dwellings which is filled and emptied daily by the tide. Attached to each hovel is a small scrap of ground for a garden, which, however, is for the most part untended and uncultivated. Such of these dwellings as I visited to- But both the economy and convenience might day, were fifthy and wretched in the extreme, and exhibited that most deplorable consequence of ignorance and an abject condition. the inability of the inhabitacts to secure and improve even such pitiful comfort as might yet be achieved by them. Instead of the order, neatness, and ingenuity, which might convert even these miserable hovels into tolerable resi dences, there was the careless, reckless, filthy, indolence which even the brutes do not exhibit in their lairs, and nests, and which seemed incapable of applying to the uses of existence the niserable means of comfort yet within their reach. Firewood and shavings lay littered the huts, opening upon a most unsightly ditch,

about the floors, while the half-naked children cinders. The moss with which the chinks and crannies of their ill-protecting dwellings might have been stuffed, was trailing in dirt, and dust about the ground, while the back door of what they brought and left in every direction. In the midst of the floor, or squatting round the cold hearth, would be four or five little children, from four to ten years old, the latter with babies in their arms, the care of the infants being taken from the mothers, (who are driven afield as soon as they recover from nurses, as they are called, whose business it is to wash the infant, and carry it to its mother whenever it may require nourishment. To these hardly human little beings I addressed myself, remonstrating about the filth and cold, and unnecessary wretchedness of their rooms, fire, sweep up the floor, and expel the poultry. For a long time my very words seemed unin-telligible to them, till, when I began to sweep,

were my next object of attack. Thus I traveled down the "street," in every dwelling endeavoring to awaken a new perception, that of cleanliness; sighing as I went, over the inutility of my exertions; for how can slaves be improved? Nathless, thought I, let what can be done; for it may be that the two, being incompatible, improvement may yet would, if, instead of beginning at the end, could but begin at the beginning of my task. away; but my hands are tied fast; and this is almost hopeless to attempt to improve their condition while the women are condemned to known to her country-women, and honored by the bad moral effect of the system as it regards the women, entailing this enforced separation kind. In conversation with a lady whose kind from their children, and neglect of all the cares hospitalities we were sharing, and whose table and duties of mother, nurse, and even house- was bountifully supplied with rich delicacies, ical toil of a mere human hoeing-machine. Yet some revelations should reach these poor peo- yes:" said the lady, "but the brandy gives it ple; and going in and out among them per- such a delicious flavor!" petually, I shail teach, and they learn involuntarily, a thousand things of deepest import. They must learn, and who can tell the fruit of that knowledge alone, that there are beings in the world, even with skins of a different color from their own, who have sympathy for their for their common nature-but Oh! my heart

Yes indeed, thought I, as I read over these pages, and who knows but another result, too, dy soil--like the grasses; sometimes wedgelike, may have been effected; these people for as in beets, to-pierce firm and solid ground whom she labored, and suffered, must have re- sometimes in long, flat scales, to fasten themgarded her as an angel of mercy to them, and have cherished her memory with feelings of wonderful strength; to the forest trees they deepest gratitude. They may have told their serve as gigantic anchors, chaining them to out perceiving that a great work might be children the strange story of one who once done among them, by christian families from the came among them, and manifested towards North settling in their midst, setting them them sympathy and love, and this may account progress. The roots to a large chesnut tree an example, as christian families and com- for the faith and confidence with which the munities; at the same time taking a neighbor- negro has always greeted our army. I have men can find shelter, penetrate through rocks • ly interest in them; encouraging them to im- often felt that perchance in some such way as and lava to the springs at the very foot of the prove their condition, as their altered circum- this may the loyalty of the blacks of the South stances will soon, no doubt, permit them to have been nurtured. It is well known that do; and in the leisure which the blessed Sab- there are a large number of people at the North bath affords, giving them Bible class and who sympathize deeply with the slave, who Sabbath school instruction. A different class send up to Heaven earnest, agonizing supplicaof people, altogether, from those whom they tions in their behalf, and on every fitting occahave known in the past, must they know in the sion open their lips for them. Such people future. Those must go who have the love of could not go South under the old state of leave. Suppose wheat and peas to grow side God in their hearts, and the knowledge of things, (I hope they will, in great numbers, His truth in their minds, and who, from love under the new!), but I have often wondered to Christ and a desire to keep His command- if some secret, unseen, powerful influence did ments, to do His will, and to serve Him, will not go forth from them, and feach the objects but prefer lime, and take whatever lime the visit those sick and in prison, clothe the of their compassion, thus holding the blacks of water of the soil may contain. The wheat naked, feed the hungry, and teach the ignor- the South with "hooks of steel" to the North,

But I digress. To give your readers some privilege of reading this highly interesting, suggestive, and instructing work.

> For the Principia. HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ON TEMPERANCE.

"Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoeve do, do all to the glory of God." 1 Cor. 10, 31. Manifold are the practical bearings of this religious sentiment. Upon but one of these do we propose to dwell in this appeal. The class we address have much to do in the great struggle that must be met in the noble and worthy cause of temperance reform, now so sadly, but evidently waning. It is charitable, and, in the main, we hope truthful, to assume always at work, and rough usage does not that you desire to see the salvation of our beloved country from the curse of alcohol. In this time of war and peril, when oppression, profanity, drunkenness, and we might say, all evils, are striving for the ascendency, you are especially anxious to contribute your mite for the promotion of the good and the true. Certainly you would do nothing that might prove an obstacle to the great work of temperance, so the brave little trees have grown and flourishevidently pressing upon the present genera-

But are you doing nothing to extend the sale of wine or brandy? Do you not, for culinary puposes, keep those articles in your house? If so, let me assure you that you not only furnish aid to the vender of ardent spirits, but also place a temptation before your sons, whose only shield from those outward influences so unfavorable to morality, is the pure atmosphere of home. Wine and brandy are not safe articles in our houses: for culinary purposes they are absolutely needless. The medical question we must leave to abler pens, but feel secure in saying, that alcohol need not be kept for domestic use. Such use certainly extends the sale, increases the amount of temptation, and is a barrier to the success of a reten in number, reside in these huts, which are form which our own security and happiness

It is "the little foxes that spoil the vines; so it may be that those customs of society that demand the use of wine and brandy have their ance. We refer to the use of fruit cake, held in reserve for those emergencies that arise in house-keeping. Its economy we often hear commended, its convenience can not be denied be dispensed with, rather than sacrifice a noble christian principle. This however is not necessary, and this is the point to which we would call especial attention. There is a reliable rule for fruit cake without either wine or brandy, which the writer desires for the above reasons to place before the readers of the "Principia." It was furnished by an experienced housekeeper, whose ever generous board might satisfy the most, fastidious taste, in either sense of that ambigous word.

Housekeepers please copy, in place of those were cowering round two or three smouldering printed rules in our modern fashionable recipe books, invariably requiring wine or brandy :-

Fruit cake warranted to keep one year. Two pounds of flour. 3 table spoons cloves " sugar, 4 " cinnamon, 13 4 nutmeg. eggs. 3 pounds raisins I pint new milk.

It may be suggested, with propriety, that the glory of God would be more truly promoted one of the "lawful things" not expedient, to be left to individual consciences to determine according to the circumstances of each.

What is extravagant for one may not be so for another. While, to one, it may be extremely bidding the elder boys, and girls kindle up the difficult to keep house without something in reserve that will serve an unexpected guest with honor, another may not appreciate any and make up the fire, etc., they first fell to such demand. Therefore we think the use of laughing, and then imitating me. The incrustrations of dirt on their hands, feet, and faces the use of cakes, or pies, or sweetmeats, pretable to them, tin, when I began to sweet, such demand. Therefore we think the use of laughing, and then imitating me. The incrustration of dirt on their hands, feet, and faces the use of cakes, or pies, or sweetmeats, preserved by the liquid poison, must always and everywhere be condemned.

MARIA G. FROST. REMARK. Alcoholic liquors in cookery are objectionable, not only because the purchase of the article patronizes the liquor traffic, but also because alcohol caten is just as poisonous and as mischievous in creating an appetite for it as if it were drank. There have been abundant testimonies to this fact. The truth is, it is not, as a general fact, so much because the liquor preserves the cookery, that it is used, corner of the work is all that I may do. It as because it imparts the desired flavor. We met with many confessions of this, while we were traveling and lecturing on Temperance We particularly recollect an instance of the we were explaining how mince pies might be preserved without the use of brandy .- "Oh

## THE ROOT FAMILY

Do you know who are the most industriou and hardest workers in the world? The roo family. They work night and day, summer and winter without tiring. What they have is full, almost to bursting as I walk among to do, they do without grumbling or discontent, or asking any why or wherefore.

are in slender threads, to penetrate loose, sandelicate as they often seem to be, they possess the solid earth, and supporting them against the battling of the storms. They dive down into the ground, and let nothing hinder their on Mount Etna, under which a hundred horse-

Roots not only serve as fastenings, they pump up the nutriment which the plant needs, and supply it with drink and food. There are delicate fibers at the end of the roots, called spongioles, which have minute holes, opening and shutting, to take in or reject what is necessary for the health and life of the plant, and they know what to take and what to by side—the spongioles of the wheat are opened, to receive all the flinty matters of the soil, which the water can take up, while the spongioles of the pea will not have the flint, and the pea have different tastes for their din-

Here is a little boy If you do, tell.

I will describe him, That you may see If he's a stranger To you and to me.

> That can manage a top, And climb a tall chestnut To make the nuts drop. They're just full of business,
> With ball, hoop, and swing,
> Yet are never too busy

To do a kind thing

quickly destroy them. A common maple tree Over the country, may be turned upwards, the roots in the air, And all about town and the branches in the ground, and it will I should think they'd be tiredyet live, The first orange trees in Europe, They never are still-But they're ready to run for you which are in the city of Dresden, came as bal-Whither you will. last, without roots or branches, in the hold of a German vessel. A curious gardiner, anx-

them, and through mistake planted them up-From morning to night. They help him at work, side down; but in spite of this sad treatment, And they help him at play. ed beyond all other orange trees on the continent. Do not even the roots seem to say, 'The Hand that made us is Divine ?" - Ohio

ICE FOR DIPTHERIA.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal vouches for the efficacy of ice, as a cure for diptheria, croup, and all ordinary inflammation of the throat. The

manner of application is as follows: "Break up a small lump of ice in a towel, and put the pieces in a bowl. Take position slightly inclined backwards, either in a chair or on a sofa. Proceed, for half an hour, with a tea spoon to feed yourself with small lumps of ice, letting them dissolve slowly in the back part of the mouth or the entrance of the throat. A single such application will often break up a common sore throat, which otherwise would have a course of two or three days In case of a bad sore throat, use the ice fre quently and freely. In case of ulceration or diptheria, keep a small lump of ice constantly the mouth.

INSCRIPTION ON THE TOMB OF PRINCE AL-BERT.-Queen Victoria has prepared the folowing inscription, for a memorial for Prince Albert, which has just been erected at the Bath United Hospital, in England: "His life sprung from a deep inner sympathy with God's little thing, that I believe I speak the truth. will, and therefore, with all that was true. beautiful, and right."

Nothing teaches patience like a garden You may go round and watch the opening bud from day to day; but it takes its own time, and you cannot urge it on faster than it will If forced, it is only torn to pieces. All the with her baby brother; "please do, mother; best results of a garden, like those of life, are I will be real good." slowly, but regularly progressive.

Many a true heart that would have come

back like a dove to the ark, after its first

transgression, has been frightened beyond recall, by the savage charity of an unforgiving Harper's "Lounger" says the democratic

platform is : " First-Resolved, That we are in favor of the war. Second-Resolved, That we are opposed to all measures for carrying i

#### OUR CASKET.

CLIPPINGS OF "GOLD FOIL,"

No truth can be uttered by a soul that has not realized, it in some way, with hope to be

Towards the soul which places itself in th attitude of reception, all things flow. All those actions which love naturally die

tates and performs, if performed by any individual as simple duties—performed grudgingly and difficultly-amount to nothing, as Chris-

A man who feels that his religion is a slavery, has not begun to comprehend the real It is necessary to have one heart, at least,

whose confidence we may dwell.

Wherever our affections cluster, there prings up an ideal character. There is no God, and there can be none, who

s not a God of Providence. There is to me no thought more precious than that my Maker is my constant minister,

direct and immediate. Woman will be pure, if man will be true. The springs of the soul's life abide in the

Every man in the world who gives blows

or influence, for institutions, for the right, must be just as good an anvil as he is a ham-

A man who desires to benefit his fellows cannot proceed a single step without faith in those whom he would benefit.

Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man. Personal character should always be a realtant of true action, instituted for unselfish

ourposes. The meanest and most illegitimate of all human pursuits, is the direct pursuit of a

Character lives in a man: reputation out-

The sweetest type of Heaven is home-nay, Heaven itself is the home, for whose acquisition we are to strive the most strongly. Iome, in one form and another, is the great object of life. It stands at the end of every day's labor, and beckons us to its bosom; and ife would be cheerless and meaningless, did we not discern across the river that divides it from the life beyond, glimpses of the pleasant man-

Everywhere a Christian should be a positive power, so that wherever he carries himself. he will carry the power of Christianity. It matters not how selfish a man may be,

there is something in him which tells him that the selfishness he sees in others is contempt-

experience of their weakness, to be rendered tractable by affliction, and thus fitted for a safe Life is only an inestimable blessing to him who, prepared to meet the future, and who,

conflict, to be softened into humanity by the

comprehending his position, and the meaning of it, is not afraid of the future. In the blackest soils grow the richest flowers, and the loftiest and strongest trees spring

\* [To which it should be added, that all that sup-Where the love of duty, as duty, is wanting, where the God is defective, and love to the true God is imposvoice welcome.-ED.]

### FOR THE CHILDREN.

#### THE STRANGE LITTLE BOY.

Look at him well; Think if you know him,

He has two hands

He has two feet That can run up and down,

He has two eyes Always busy and bright And looking at something

And the sweet words of Jesus They read, every day. He has two ears— O, how well he can hear

The birds as they sing,
And the boys as they cheer They are out on the common, And for him they call— But one word from his mother

That runs like a sprite : It begins in the morning As soon as the light You can anywhere find. For it always speaks truth,

And it always is kind.

He has a heart That is happy and gay, For Jesus is King there
The whole of the day. The Lord's little servan He's trying to be-Is this boy a stranger

To you, and to me?

#### Little American.

You would love little May Warren, if you knew her, I am sure. She is such a sweet when I say that every body loves her who has had the pleasure of looking into her bright

ONE OF GOD'S BIRDIES.

"Please, mother, let me go to school with cousin Willie this morning," said she, one day, running into the room, where her mother sat

" Let you go to school, dear," answered her mother, kissing the rosy lips held up to her ; "and where is Willie ?"

"Here, auntie," said he, coming in at the that peeped in at the open window.

"Yes, little May may go to school this orning, if she will be very good, and cousin Willie will promise to take care of her." "Oh! you are so good," said May, throwing her arms around her mother's neck, and

giving her a half dozen kisses; and she danc-Willie were racing down the graveled path to Bridal Party and P. T. Barnum, the five notables in It was a beautiful morning. The dewdrops parkled on the trees by the roadside, and the

dandelions and buttercups in the meadow looked up to the blue sky with a bright smile on their yellow faces, as if it were a joy to love, while the birds were doing their best to put their happiness to music. Just as the children came to the bridge over the little brook that went dancing merrily along in the golden sunlight, Willie's bright eye caught a glimpse of a robbin, hopping along by the roadside, with a bit of dried grass in his bill-probably building-material for his nest.

"Keep still, May," whispered Willie, quickly. "Don't say a word;" and he stopped to pick up a stone that lay at his feet. May caught hold of his hand just as he was

about to throw. "Don't, Willie," she cried, "its one of God's birdies. Don't hurt it, please."

Willie stopped and looked at her a moment n astonishment, then said-

"What a queer girl you are, May! Well I won't hit him now, just to please you: and I couldn't any way, for see, he has flown away;" and the children hurried on to

A day or two after, Willie-was going on an errand for his mother, when he saw a little kitten running along the road, and his first thought was to look for a stone to throw ; but the next one was-"I suppose May would say that was one of God's kitties. What a funny girl she is !" And the kitten was not hurt.

hat time. Willie is a big boy now, but when he tempted to hurt any innocent animal, he always thinks of little May's words--"one of God's creatures," and they are never harmed by him .-- Child at Home.

### WORDS FOR POOR BOYS.

When I was a boy of twelve years, I was

vorking for twenty-five cents a week, with an old lady, and, I will tell you, I had my hands full; but I did my work faithfully. I used to cut wood, fetch water, make fires, and scrub and scour, mornings, for the old lady, before the real work of the day commenced; my clothes were bad, and I had no means of buying shoes, so was often barefooted. One morn ing I got through my work early, and the old lady, who thought I had not done it, or was especially ill-humored then, was displeased, scolded me, and said I was idle and had not worked. I said I had; she called me "a liar." I felt my spirit rise indignantly against this, and standing erect I told her that she should never have the chance of applying that word to me again. I walked out of the house to reenter it no more. I had not a cent in my pocket when I stepped out into the world. What do you think I did then, boys? I met a countryman with a team, I addressed him boldly and earnestly, and offered to drive the leader, if he would only take me on. He looked at me in surprise, but said he did not think I'd be of any use to him. "O yes I will," said I; "I can rub down and watch your horses, firmness by toil, to be hardened into power by and do many things for you, if you will only let me try." He no longer objected. I got on the distance and directness of the route, and the horse's back. It was hard traveling, for may be ascertained by the horse's back. It was nard traveling, for the roads were deep, and we could only get on, at the near Express depot. at the rate of twelve miles a day. This was, however, my starting point. · I went ahead after this. An independent spirit, and a steady, honest conduct, with what capacity God has given me-as he has given you-have carried me successfully through the world.

Don't be down-hearted at being poor or having no friends. Try, and try again. You can cut your way through, if you live, so please God. I know it's a hard time for some of you posed love, whether of God or man, that does not include a love of the duties due to them, is spurious.

You often are hungry and wet with the rain or snow, and it seems dreary to have no one in the city to care for you. But trust in Christ idea of duty is itself irksome, there the conception of and he will be your friend. Keep up good heart and be determined to make your own Shall we not pray the Lord of the harvest, to send forth laborers into his vineyard?

and making the division of the Union an impossibility. I will only say in conclusion that I hope all who can, will avail themselves of the

THE "SILVER RULE"-PASTE IT UP .-- YOU all know the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would wish them to do to you." Here is rule which is almost a part of the golden rule, but which we will put by itself, and because of its value, call it the "Silver Rule" --Think and say all you can, of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning their bad qualities. You can not conceive how much such a course will heighten your own happiness, and raise you in the esteem of your mates. Did you ever think any more of a boy or a girl because he or she found fault with others? Never call your schoolmates or playmates ugly, or cross, neither to their faces nor behind their backs. If they are ugly, or stingy, or cross, it does not make them better to talk or think about it, while it makes you love to dwell upon the faults of others, and causes your own soul to grow smaller, and you become like COAL the foul bird that prefers carrion for food. Rather tell all the good you can, and try to think of some good quality.

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